St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXIX. ST. LOUIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1881. NO. 188.

Dollar Store

A grand clearance sale of all winter stock has been inaugurated at the

Dollar Store

Gents' Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers, cheap at $1 50 each, are offered at $1 per garment at the

Dollar Store

Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, Hoods, Leggings, Nubias, Ulsterettes and Fascinators have been marked down to closing prices at the

Dollar Store

Men's and Boys' "Storm King" and "Alaska" Caps for 25c. Men's Fine Cloth Buck Gauntlets for 35c a pair at the

Dollar Store

Ladies' will find excellent value in a new line of Colored Border Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs. Also in Tidies and Silk Hankerchiefs at the

Dollar Store

Elegant Table Glassware, both plain and engraved. "Chatterbox," Blacking Cases, Easels, Frames, Passepartouts, Scrap Books, Lace Fichus and Handkerchiefs, Bracelets, Neclkaces and Veil Pins are among to-day's arrivals at the

Dollar Store

SOMETHING NEW EVERY DAY

AT

CHAS. A. FOWLE & CO.'S

ST. BERNARD

Dollar Store

416 and 418 N. Fourth St.

DR. HARTER'S PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for **Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever.** It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 North Main Street, St. Louis.

CURES DYSPEPSIA. IRON TONIC.

THE VICTIMS.

List of the Dead from the Boiler Explosion in Pennsylvania.

ALLENTOWN, PA., January 7.—There are already nine deaths from the boiler explosion in the rolling mill last night and three more are hourly expected.

The names of the dead are Frank Gallagher, Patrick McGee, Dennis McGee, Charles McCloskey, Hugh Herrity, James Roarty, Andrew Gallagher, Cornelius Feary and John Stanks.

Death of Geo. B. Carpenter.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, January 7.—At an early hour this morning Geo. B. Carpenter, manager of the Central Music Hall, died. He took a brine bath last Monday evening, which threw him into convulsions, and this is the result. He was a young man and prominently identified with every amusement adventure and was at the head of the lecture course here.

The Nevada Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 7.—A Carson City dispatch says the Democrats held a caucus last night and nominated J. G. Fair for U. S. Senator. There seems to be some dispute as to the number present at the caucus, it being claimed by the anti-Fair interest that there was no quorum. It had been supposed that Adolph Sutro would make a fight against Fair. It is now stated he will not.

An Ill-Fated Schooner.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., January 7.—A three-masted schooner, sugar-laden, came ashore on Brigantine bar last night during a dense fog. All hands are down with chills and fever and the captain dead.

Last Edition.

ANOTHER HORROR.

Strafford County Farm-House, New Hampshire, Destroyed by Fire.

Thirteen of the 169 Inmates Burned to Death.

The Horrible Holocaust—List of the Dead—Full Account of the Fire.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., January 7.—A dispatch states the county farm house in Dover burned this morning. The loss of many inmates is reported.

The fire was discovered in the main building on the Strafford county farm about 4:30 this morning. When discovered the flames had made considerable headway, and many rooms were filled with smoke. One hundred and sixty-nine persons were in the building, and some of them had to be dragged out. Thirteen are missing, and probably burned. Their names are: Frank Jones, Asa Hall, Peter Sargent, Burnham Nute, Jeff. Holland, Thos. McDermott, Ivory Hanscom, Joseph Cook, Chas. Riley, Sadie Abbott, Martha Jewell, Lizzie Wilson, Clara Scates.

The loss is $70,000. Insurance, $25,000. The inmates who escaped are clothed and sheltered by neighbors. An engine sent from Dover could not get to the fire on account of the heavy snow.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

England.

LONDON, January 7.—The Times says: We are informed the Pope has written a letter to the Archbishop of Dublin of which the Foreign Office has authentic information, strongly condemning the method in which the agitation in Ireland is conducted, and that very emphatic instructions have been issued to the Catholic prelates enjoining them to make a stand against the anarchical and communistic doctrines which have been preached and put into practice.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

A dispatch from Dublin says the report of the land commission has been sent to the Government. The report expresses the views of three commissioners, two dissenting.

THE DEBATE ON THE SPEECH.

The Times says it is expected that the debate in the House of Commons on the address in reply to the speech from the throne and amendments thereto will occupy three nights.

PROLONGED SITTINGS.

In order to facilitate the discussion of the coercion bills and expedite their passage, the Government intends, if necessary, to have prolonged sittings of the House.

SUNK WITH ALL HANDS.

LONDON, January 7.—Yesterday a large steamer was seen to go on Goodwin Sands and afterwards sink with all hands.

THE COTTON SPINNERS.

LONDON, January 7.—The Blackburn cotton spinners want an increase of wages.

THE HOME RULERS.

The Home Rule party agrees not to discuss the land question in the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

HANLAN-LAYCOCK.

The final deposit has been posted in the Hanlan-Laycock rowing match for the 17th inst.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, January 7.—Chief Secretary Forster gave notice in the House of Commons that he would introduce a bill for the better preservation of life and property in England. This was cheered. Mr. Parnell arose and gave notice that he would oppose such bill.

Mr. Gladstone announced that he would on Monday move that all business be suspended till the passage of these measures. This was cheered.

Mr. Parnell said he would call attention to the relations between Ireland and England. Monday is to be a field day. Gladstone is to oppose Parnell in person.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, January 7.—The British steamer Indian Chief was wrecked near the mouth of the Thames, and eighteen passengers drowned.

BULLION.

Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £388,000. All for America.

SUNK IN A COLLISION.

LONDON, January 7.—The bark John Zittlozen, from Hamburg, for Philadelphia, was sunk in a collision. Sixty of the crew are missing.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, January 7.—The British Board of Trade returns show the value of exports for December, 1880, to have been £18,250,000, against £16,500,000 the corresponding month of 1879. The total value of exports for the year were £222,000,000, against £191,000,000 for 1879. The value of imports into the United Kingdom for December, 1880, was 43,250,000 pounds against 35,270,000 pounds the same month in 1879. The total imports for the past year were 409,000,000 pounds against 362,000,000 pounds for 1879.

A NIHILIST PLOT.

BIRMINGHAM, January 7.—A clock-maker informs the Russian Embassy of a Nihilist plot to construct infernal machines.

Ireland.

LONDON, January 6.—A dispatch from Dublin says the gun-makers are doing an enormous business, principally in revolvers.

NO REINFORCEMENTS.

The Times says that rumors that additional reinforcements are to be sent to Ireland are unfounded. The Government is convinced that the forces there are ample to meet any emergency.

PROHIBITED.

The prosed Land League meeting at Tulley County, Galway, where Canon Fleming was fired at, has been prohibited.

DUBLIN, January 7.—Talbot, a tradesman of Tralee and member of the Fieres Branch of the Land League, has been arrested.

AN ANOMALY.

LONDON, January 6.—A Dublin dispatch to the Times says: The effect of such an anomaly and satire upon the Constitution as the continuance of a criminal trial in the absence of the accused can hardly be favorable to the administration of justice. The people will only see that Parnell and his associates care as little for the Queen's bench as for the law itself, and ignore its authority when it interferes with the pursuit of their political objects.

THE FENIANS.

A Dublin correspondent to the Evening Times writes that the Fenians are not hopeful that a rising can be effectually carried out in Ireland. They think the only plan is to strike a blow home—such as the Clerkenwell outrage.

ASSAULTED.

DUBLIN, January 7.—A bailiff and his wife and the son of a tenant were seriously assaulted at Balliamore, County Beitrim, by armed men. For a month there have been no petty sessions at Balliamore, but the League Court sits regularly.

THE TRIAL.

The Court of Queen's Bench is almost deserted. The reading of the notes of police speeches delivered by Brennan and Nally was continued in the State trials to-day.

THE TRALEE LEAGUE.

The officers of the Tralee Brach League will have an examination in jail, as a riot is feared if they are taken through the town to the court. The solicitors and witnesses refused to attend an examination in the town because of the intense popular excitement.

France.

PARIS, January 7.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a dispatch to Greece urging her to agree to arbitration.

AMNESTIED COMMUNISTS.

BREST, January 7.—Three hundred amnestied communists have arrived from New Caledonia. Twenty-three still remain there.

Italy.

NAPLES, January 7.—Twenty-two Internationalists have been arrested here, charged with conspiring to overthrow social order.

South Africa.

LONDON, January 7.—A dispatch from Durban states that the Natal Government has sent to Joubert, the Boer commandant, demanding an explanation with regrad to the invasion of Natal territory.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 31.—The Committee of Finance of the Chamber of Deputies has reported the bill granting a pension of $40,000 yearly to Josephine Iturbide, the daughter of the Emperor Iturbide.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 7.—The French Ambassador urged the Porte, on the 5th inst., to accept arbitration, declaring Europe could not tolerate a war.

The Hoosier Deadlock.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 7.—The deadlock still continues in the Senate. Senator Poindexter voted for C. W. Brown, National, for secretary this morning. A resolution was offered from the Democratic side declaring the election of J. H. Rice, Democrat, for principal secretary and Sears and Mooroe, Republicans, for Assistant Secretary and Doorkeeper. The resolution was lost by a tie vote, the Republicans and Senator Poindexter voting against it.

WASHINGTON.

Frye's Scheme.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—By the withdrawal of Mr. Frye from the Maine Senatorial contest, Mr. Hale is certain of the place. This is an indication that Blaine is to be one of Garfield's Cabinet and that Frye is to succeed Blaine in the Senate. It is said to be with this understanding that Frye consented to withdraw in favor of Hale.

CONGER'S ELECTION.

The news of the election of Mr. Conger by the Legislature of Michigan to the United States Senate is received with satisfaction by all parties.

ALEX. STEPHENS.

Alex. Stephens has expressed the opinion that the electoral vote of his State will not be contested.

John B. Henderson.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—There is some talk about giving the Treasury portfolio to J. B. Henderson, of Missobri.

XLVI. CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The memorial of Moore, a member of the Packard Legislature, asserting he was bribed by Mr. Kellogg, and asking to be examined, led to a discussion as to the evidence in the Kellogg-Spofford case.

Mr. Kellogg denounced Moore as a perjured blackmailer.

The morning hour expiring, the discussion was dropped. It was resolved, twenty-four to seventeen, when the Senate adjourn it be to Monday. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up.

House.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Mr. Springer offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for all information in the State Department in reference to the Halifax fishery award of $5,500,000 paid by the Government to Great Britain, and especially that relating to the alleged fictitious statistics and perjured testimony imposed on the arbitrators, on which evidence the award was made; also whether the Government has taken any steps to secure the verification of the recently published statement of Prof. Hild.

Mr. Newberry offered a resolution reciting the fact that a grave international wrong had been committed with the knowledge of the British Government and providing for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Field, of Massachusetts, objected to this resolution and Mr. Springer's resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House then considered the private calendar.

Found in a Canal.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JERSEY CITY, January 7.—The body of an unknown man was found on Wednesday night in Morris Canal, at River street. It was much decomposed, and seemed to have been in the water for several days. The deceased had a gold ring on his finger and wore a silver watch and a gold chain and locket. The remains were taken to the Morgue.

A Sinking Brig.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, January 7.—The Norwegian bark Erbrim, which arrived last night, reports that on December 21, latitude 52, longitude 27, she fell in with the brig Doane, of Brixham, England, dismasted and in a sinking condition. The Erbrim took off the captain and seven men.

Struck on the Head.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall was struck on the head with a large brick last evening, which cut his scalp and face and for a few minutes rendered him unconscious. Policemen helped him into a hotel, where a physician was called and dressed the General's injuries.

BLOWN INTO ETERNITY.

Three Men Killed and Two Fatally Injured.

Boiler Explosion in the Vitriol Department of Smelting Works.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, January 7.—A terrible accident is reported at the Newark, N. J., Babcock Smelting Works. The boiler exploded, the building was blown into atoms and five or six employes are known to have been killed and many wounded.

The Account.

NEWARK, N. J., January 7.—The explosion, heard for several miles, took place at 12:30 a. m. in the vitriol department of Balbach & Sons' smelting works, on the Passaic River. Two boilers exploded, instantly killing the engineer and three workmen, and seriously injuring two others. Three buildings and about $7,000 worth of machinery were destroyed. One end of the house of E. Balbach, Sr., was wrecked. His conservatory and stables were also ruined, and two valuable horses killed. The house of E. Balbach, Jr., was injured by flying bricks, and a woman in the third story was seriously hurt. The bodies of the killed were frightfully mangled. All were married men and leave families. Their names are: Jno. Mutz, engineer; J. W. Schlee, George O'Gorman and Jno. Queen. Badly injured are Oscar Jacobus and Joseph Verst. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

The Express says the exact cause of the explosion is not known. At half-past 11 o'clock last night, while the assistant superintendent was passing the works, he was hailed by the engineer, who told him there appeared to be something wrong with the boiler. The superintendent directed him to draw the fire at once and build a fire under the other boiler. This the man was about doing when the explosion occurred. The noise of the explosion was heard all over the city, and many glass fronts were shattered. Jacobus received his injuries by jumping from the upper story window. Notwithstanding the efforts made to recover the bodies of the killed, some time elapsed before the first one was taken out.

The Commercial Advertiser says part of the machinery was thrown over Mr. Balbach, Sr.'s, house into Ferguson street, where it fell into the roadway, and still other portions were carried over houses and fell some distance from the place of explosion. The machinery left the ruins so completely knocked out of shape as hardly to be worth more than old iron. The rear brick wall of the engine house is completely blown down, leaving not a brick in its place, and although the side walls were standing this morning, they were so badly bulged that they must be taken down before that part of the works can be repaired. The destroyed frame buildings belonging to the works will have to be entirely rebuilt, but the residence of Balbach, Sr., may perhaps be repaired.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

NEWPORT, VA., January 7.—The mail train leaving Newport, on the Passumpsic Railroad, this morning, was thrown from the track by a broken rail. One old lady was killed and several persons seriously injured. The train consisted of a passenger, smoking, mail and baggage. The cars are all badly wrecked.

NEWPORT, VT., January 7.—Mrs. Cushing is the name of the woman killed. She was on the way to Keene, N. H. The injured as far as known are Mrs. Ephraim Foster, of Barton; K. H. Brown, Barton Landing; Mary Ferguson, Inverness; David Camer, wife and child, Athabasca, Province Quebec; Mrs. George W. Parker, Barton Landing; Mary McDonald, Quebec; Mrs. Dave, Hartford. A man unknown is dangerously injured. Conductor Edgerton and Mail Agent Colby are slightly and H. G. Blaisdell badly hurt; eight or ten others more or less hurt.

ICE IN THE OHIO.

Indications of a General Breaking Up Between Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 7.—Dispatches indicate the breaking up of the ice of the Ohio between here and Pittsburg before many hours. Yesterday's rain at Pittsburg started the boom in the Monongahela. Pittsburg reports seven feet of water. Portsmouth says the ice is moving and the river rising fast. The steamer Eldorado is sunk half under the water. Ironton reports ice moving and the river rising rapidly. Buena Vista reports ice moved at 4 a. m. The gorge then commenced moving again at 9:50 a. m. Manchester and Ripley report ice solid at Cattlesburg, and Ashland reports river rising rapidly and full of heavy ice. Pittsburg thinks a change of weather, cooler last night, will avert much damage. The river is solid at Cincinnati. Steamboat owners and underwriters are anxious in apprehension of damage to boats.

Trouble With the Ice Men.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., January 7.—There is serious trouble at Verplanck's Point among the ice men. The authorities have telegraphed to Yonkers for the military.

The ice men are on a strike parading with a band of music. Men willing to work have been driven from the lake and the Deputy Sheriff defied.

Run Off the Track.

FITCHBURG, MISS., January 7.—The tunnel express due here from the West at 7 a. m. ran on the side track, at Wachusett Station. Baggage Master Cutting and Engineer Gale were slightly bruised. The engine, baggage car and an old freight car were considerably damaged.

Specie.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, January 7.—The steamships Silesia and Schiedam brought $300,000 specie.

The Evening Post says: Over $90,000,000 of coins were added during the year to the stock of currency and $62,000,000 of gold.

Drowned.

NEW YORK, January 7.—A large bark stranded on Long Island, one of the crew was drowned. The boat with three men is missing. The remainder of the crew came ashore in their own boats.

Will Not be Held.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—The Secretary of the Reading Railroad Company states a meeting of stockholders for the election of officers announced for the 10th of January will not be held.

Fratricide.

GALVESTON, TEX., January 7.—At Eastland yesterday, John Contley was shot dead by his brother Charles.

SLY BOWMAN.

How He is Working to Wreck the Times Newspaper.

The Court Sits Down Upon "the Irrepressible"—He Executes A Flank Movement.

The affairs of the Times took a fresh turn this morning. Frank J. Donovan, the trustee for the bondholders, filed a petition in the Circuit Court for a writ of replevin in order to get possession of the property in the Times building covered by the mortgage. The trustee alleged that Constable Kane held possession under a levy, and he asked for an order of delivery against him. The application was made to Judge Horner, who listened to the averments of the petition setting forth that the trustee was lawfully entitled to the property, valued at $4,000, and that he was damaged in the sum of $1,500 by reason of the constable's possession. The Court had scarcely granted the usual order of delivery when Frank J. Bowman rushed into the room breathlessly and asked that the order be set aside. He said that he was the holder of the majority interest in the Times property; that it was being cared for properly and that a bill for the removal of the trustee was pending in Judge Lindley's court, the decision in which would dispose of all the Times complications.

Judge Horner remarked that there was nothing before the court. An order of delivery upon a replevin writ had been granted, and it was the duty of the officer to see that a good and sufficient bond was taken in the matter.

Mr. Bowman—Will the Court postpone this order until 2 o'clock, in order that I may prepare a motion?

The Court—The court will not be in session then.

Mr. Bowman—Will it be in session to-morrow?

The Court—No, sir, it will not. This order must stand. The application was presented in the usual form and the Court has granted it.

Mr. Bowman—Then I will file a motion to vacate.

A smile passed around the court-room. The irrepressible was for once repressed. Trustee Donovan went to the general office to obtain his order of delivery with a sense of satisfaction that he had at length secured possession. Bowman was upon his heels, however, and notified Clerk Lewis of his motion to vacate the order, protesting against the issue. The clerk sent down to Judge Horner for instructions, which were promptly given: "Issue the order forthwith."

Bowman was baffled for the moment, but he rallied his forces together in a few minutes, drummed up Col. Cundiff, and while the papers were being written out in the Sheriff's office, a change of situation was effected at the Times office. Bowman, as owner of the judgment under which the constable took possession again yesterday, released the levy, and, consequently, when Deputy Sheriff Greenwald presented himself with the order of delivery at the Times office, he was met by Bowman and Col. Cundiff, who informed him that the Constable was not in possession, the levy having been released ten minutes before.

Trustee Donovan and J. M. Dickson, attorney for some of the bondholders, inquired who was in possession.

"Col. Cundiff, President of the Times Company," gleefully replied Bowman with a look of malicious satisfaction at the trustee. Here was another difficulty. The deputy sheriff stepped back to the Court-house for instructions and returned in a few minutes resolved to carry out his process. He effected an entry of the counting-room, where a deputy of Constable Kane still held the fort. The operation was watched by B. M. Chambers, Col. Cundiff, Waldo C. Johnson, J. M. Dickson, Trustee Donovan, and half a dozen others. The deputy sheriff this time was clothed with two-fold authority. He held an execution for the counting-room effects on the suit of J. K. Cummings against the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, and likewise the order for delivery of the property covered by the Times mortgage. Constable Kane's deputy, whose position had changed in five minutes from deputy under the levy to watchman in the employ of the Times Company's president, was soon disposed of and he vacated the premises. Then another adroit movement on the part of Bowman was developed. The press-room portion of the Times establishment is occupied under another landlord than the Times building owner, the premises extending under other property on Fifth street. The management of that property is in the hands of Silas Bent, from whom Bowman at 12 o'clock obtained a two months' lease, saying that he had paid the rent in advance. He ordered the press-room to be locked up and warned any party against intrusion. By this means he prevents the publication of the Times from the Fifth street corner, the old stand. The situation is not likely to be further changed to-day. Judge Lindley's decision upon the application for a receiver is still deferred and will not be rendered before Monday

BOWMAN'S OFFER.

About noon to-day Mr. Chambers and Mr. Bowman met at the Times office, and the latter made an offer looking to a settlement of the trouble. His proposition was that all the bonds of which he claims the control, $28,000, be put in the hands of a responsible person for sale, the bidding to be limited to Mr. Chambers on the one side and to Mr. Bowman, representing the Knapps, on the other. This was refused. Mr. Bowman then proposed that the whole amount of the bonds be put up for public sale at the stock exchange, the bidding to be open to everybody. This Mr. Chambers likewise declined. The ground on which the offer is refused is said to be that, if the amount bid should be less than the face of the bonds, Mr. Chambers would remain personally liable for the difference. Furthermore the bonds have something like seven years to run and Mr. Chambers does not wish to assume a liability at present which the paper, if properly handled, will, he thinks, remove easily before the expiration of the time the mortgage has to run.

MORE MUDDLES.

Sheriff Mason, after consultation with Judge Krum, his attorney, reached the conclusion that the deputy could not remain in possession under the order of delivery; neither could he execute the writ as the defendant, Constable Kane, is not now in possession. The trustee must now direct his writ against Col. Cundiff, who claims possession as president of the Times Company. The Sheriff, however, has taken possession of the safe and its contents to satisfy Tom Walsh's judgment against B. M. Chambers, arising from the $7,000 libel suit. Other parties with executions in which Chambers or the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank figured in the past are awaiting an opportunity to attach something, and the poor old carcass of the Times is being hungrily fought for amid all these complications. Bowman asserts shotgun authority over the press-room and the Cundiffs remain in the counting-room.

The "Bank" Cases.

The Supreme Court of the United States declined to advance upon the docket the cases involving the indictment of James H. Britton, Barton Bates and Ed. P. Curtis of the State Bank, on the ground of a bare quorum. That difficulty is not removed by the qualification of Judge Wood.

NEW GRASS.

Whoever reads these lines has felt
That breath whose long lost perfumes melt
The spirit—newly found
While the sweet, banished families
Of earth's forgotten sympathies
Rise from the sweating ground.

It is the subtle breath of grass;
And as I pause, or lingering pass,
With half-shut eyes, behold!
Bright from old baptisms of the dew,
Fresh meadows burst upon my view,
And new becomes the old!

Old longings (Pleasure Kissing Pain).
Old visions visit me again—
Life's quiet deeps are stirred;
The fountain heads of memory flow
Through channels dry so long ago
With music long unheard.

Thy rural lanes, Ohio, come
Back to me, grateful with the hum
Of everything that stirs.
Dear places, saddened by the years,
Lost to my sight send sudden tears
Their secret messengers.

JOHN JAMES PIATT.

SUICIDE STATISTICS.

Why Some Morbid People Take Their Own Lives.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Statistics of suicide become more and more worthy of study each year. There is a ghastly fascination in them. A learned gentleman has become so impressed with the frequency of self murder in modern times that he has recently written a book on the subject. He contends that this crime is alarmingly on the increase. Whether it is really so or not, however, is hard to determine. Lists of figures were not kept as carefully two centuries, or even one century ago, as they are now. Ours is the age of statistics. It is the period of the railway and telegraph. Perhaps there are apparently more instances of self-destruction than there used to be because we hear of them more generally.

The table of suicides in a recent number of the Commercial doubtless furnished some material for reflection to everybody who was not too busy preparing for New Year's calls.

These self-murders number some eight hundred. For ages it has been a favorite old saw that people begin to commit suicide when green things begin to sprout in the spring. Our list seems to indicate that there is something in the idea. It swells to its greatest number in July. Ninety-seven cases are reported for that month.

Beginning with March, the largest proportion of suicides per month continues on up to September. In May the number is ninety-four. The fiery heat of July and August seems to set men's brains sizzling, and to drive them to madness and death. During May, June, July and August the average is ninety-one.

As the year begins to go down the slope in the fall, when the fruit ripens and the leaves turn red and brown, the suicidal mania declines. For September, October and November the monthly average of self-murders is only thirty-nine, much less than half what it is during the hot months.

The minimum is reached in October. Then only thirty-four unfortunates hustled themselves into eternity. With December the list begins to go up again, increasing irregularly on up to its maximum in July. Certainly there must be some reason why fewer persons kill themselves in autumn than at any other time. It is curious, too, to note the great number of persons who commit suicide by hurling themselves in front of railway trains. That method seems seems to be very popular.

Now, why do all these people kill themselves? The reason is not given in the dispatches as often as it ought to be. Where the cause does appear nothing is plainer than that the people who would seem to have the right to kill themselves, if anybody has, don't do it. Poverty and destitution do not generally seem to be an exciting cause, for then the most suicides would occur in the dead of winter, when the want of food and clothing is felt most keenly. But this is not the case. And tramps do not commit suicide as often as well-to-do farmers.

Again, if anything could justify an individual in putting himself into an eternal sleep, it would probably be intense physical suffering. A man who was periodically racked and broken on the wheel by the tortures of neuralgia, with no prospect of relief this side the grave or the crematory, might almost be excused if at times he should feel like asking himself seriously whether life was worth living. So might a person slowly dying of consumption, or perhaps one to whom the horrors of dyspepsia were not unfamiliar. But no. Suicide from physical sufferings is comparatively rare. Invalids wish to live as long as anybody else. In the list of 800, there are some two or three who destroyed themselves on account of neuralgia, poor souls! A few others took their own lives on account of "ill-health." What particular kind of ill-health is not mentioned.

The people who kill themselves are apt to be driven to it by causes which sensible individuals with a good digestion would pronounce wholly imaginary.

What would your solid citizen, with a prospect of years before him in which to enjoy turkey and broiled oyster dinners, say to a fellow who cut his throat for love? Or religion either? when we come to that, although it would scarcely do to say such a thing out loud.

Yet the figures show that more people commit suicide from emotional disappointments and disturbances than from any one other cause. In our table for 1880 it appears that no less than 117 persons killed themselves on account of disappointed love or domestic troubles. Fools! murmurs your solid citizen who enjoys good eating. So they are.

Next to love and quareling and religion or the emotional causes, whisky plays the most prominent part in driving man to suicide. Intemperance is mentioned as the cause in fifty-fine instances. Undoubtedly it had something to do with the deaths in many cases wherein the cause is stated.

Far more men than women kill themselves, although man is supposed to be stronger-minded than his sister. Of women, the prostitutes commit suicide oftener than any others.

Of miscellaneous reasons for self-murder, some in our list are so whimsical as almost to excite a smile. In July, Cicero Jones shot himself because a girl sent him a small mitten. Cicero could not have had a very strong head. A man off in Texas sent a bullet through his brain because he thought he had killed his mother-in-law. When he found she was coming to and wasn't dead after all, it is supposed he fired the fatal shot into himself. Several big school boys killed themselves because their fathers whipped them. In Texas, Ann Eliza Foster shot herself because her mother whipped her. Texas is a wonderful State. Another child there, a boy thirteen years old, shot himself because his parents would not let him mary the girl he loved. His name was Geranimo Grenada. Poor Geranimo! In North Carolina a young lady hung herself because her father was not elected to the Legislature. Disappointment over the elections caused several suicides. Emil Kyer was a young man twenty years old. He was lazy about getting up mornings. His father reproved him for it. Emil shot himself. He would rather die than get up early. One of the most remarkable suicides in the list was that of Mrs. Shappell, who poisoned herself with Paris green because her neighbors gossiped about her. If every lady whose neighbors talked about her were to commit suicide on account of it, how many of the sex would be left presently?

Rudolph and His Bride.

From the London Standard.

The next few weeks will provide abundance of work for Hof-Marschalls, Royal Chroniclers, Court Milliners and Imperial Chaplains. The Crown Prince of Austria is on the eve of marrying the second daughter of the King of the Belgians, and the last days of February are fixed for the wedding of the future Emperor of Germany with the Princess Victoria Frederica Louise Feodora Jenny of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. The Archduke Rudolph is universally considered a youth of more than ordinary promise. An admirable linguist, familiar with all the court tongues of Europe, and with nearly every dialect spoken or likely to be spoken by his father's subjects, actual or presumptive, at the age of twenty-two he has also gained the reputation of a pundit accomplished enough to merit the Doctorate which Budha-Pesth recently bestowed on him. His bride, the Princess Stephanie-Clotilde, is only "sweet seventeen." She is the second child of King Leopold, though between her and her sister, the Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, there is an interval of nearly sixteen years. She is reported to be as amiable as a girlish Princess ought to be, and as accomplished as befits the wife of a husband so learned as the Archduke Rudolph. As for other qualities, of course it would be extremely churlish to even hint that beauty is not the least valuable part of the dower of the future mistress of Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, and Jerusalem, and of the at least five score Kingdoms, Principalities, Grand Duchies, Duchies, Counties, Lordships, and Baronies which are among the titular appanages of the line of Rudolph von Hapsburg. Nor is the fair Princess altogether a stranger to Austria and Hungary. Great-granddaughter of Louis Philippe, and second cousin of Queen Victoria, she is also the granddaughter of the Archduke Joseph, who, as Palatine of Hungary, established a popularity which, if followed up by the Viennese Cabinet, might have saved much subsequent misery for the Apostolic Kingdom. The bride and bridegroom are thus near relations. Through the father of the former, who, it is needless to say, is the son of Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, uncle of the Queen and the late Prince Consort, there will for the first time for many ages be formed a relationship between the Royal families of Great Britain and Austria.

A DRUGGIST'S ERROR.

How a Misplaced Label Caused Trouble Out West.

Rosita (Col.) Letter to Denver Tribune.

At 9 o'clock this morning Mrs. Minnie Morgan, one of the parties poisoned on Christmas day, died. Mrs. Morgan was formerly from Whitehall, Illinois, where her husband now resides. She came to Rosita early in the spring, and has not been strong and hearty any of the time. The work by which she earned her livelihood, dressmaking, told seriously upon her weak body, and for the two or three days previous to Christmas she had been under a physician's care. Dr. Parker on Christmas morning wrote a prescription which contained as one of the medical properties a grain of caffein (the active principle of coffee.) This prescription was taken to Charles Huber's drug store and put up. Previously, however, Mr. Tucker, the Justive of the Peace of this place, had called and had five powders of a grain each, put up for himself. Taking one of the powders before breakfast, he shortly afterwards became very sick and a physician was summoned, who supposed his patient had been attacked with paralysis, to which he is subject. One of the persons in attendance called at the drug store and stated the case, so peculiar, and this caused the druggist to examine the prescription and the medicines used, to see that he had made no mistake. To his horror he found that a recently arrived bottle, which was labeled on the wrapper "Cit Caffein," had on the glass itself a label bearing the words "Sulp. Atropia," commonly known as belladonna. Word was instantly sent to the doctor at the Justice's bedside and also to Mrs. Gardner. The latter had, however, taken the dose, and herself was in the physician's hands. At once the doctors plied their utmost skill to counteract the effects of the poison, and the next day both had recovered their senses.

The Justice has gradually improved, and to-day experiences but little of the effects of the narcotics, but Mrs. Morgan has hung between life and death until the latter came to her relief as stated this morning. Her physician, in a conversation with your reporter, does not lay her death entirely to the drug, but there can be no question of its being the indirect cause, for he stated she had no incurable disease, and expected up to the time the mistake was made to restore her to health again. There will be no inquest. The druggist asserts that the bottle came wrongly wrapped from New York, and he took the not infrequent method of using the bottle, simply tearing enough off the wrapper away to get out the cork. Caffein and belladonna come in bottles of the same size and shape, the former containing less by weight, but not in bulk. He very candidly states that had it not been before breakfast in the morning and the store full of customers and himself unwell, he would have noticed the difference in quantity necessary to make the grain called for by the prescription. In his twenty-seven years' drug business he never before had known of a bottle coming wrongly wrapped. The case is a curious and sad one, and shows the extreme care which druggists must exercise in every way to avoid fatal errors.

Big Thing on Ice.

From the New York Tribune.

A railroad is to be built on ice in Russia. Cronstadt is five miles from the coast, and eighteen from the capital. In the summer, communication is easily and cheaply maintained by means of steamers, but when the Gulf of Finland becomes coated with ice, Cronstadt has to depend for transport to and from the island upon a number of rough little sledges, never trustworthy and always dear. The inconvenience of this system has led the Baltic Railway Company to obtain permission of the Government to throw a light line of rails across the ice to the island. The undertaking will not be beset with any serious obstacles, and it is believed that it can be successfully accomplished in eight or nine days. As soon as the ice is reported sufficiently strong by the engineers, gangs of laborers will proceed to lay down sleepers on the flat frozen surface, freezing them into position by means of a few buckets of water. The rails will then be fixed on, and light trains will convey passengers and goods direct to their destination. The only difficulty about the enterprise is the ability of the ice to support heavy weights, but as it is rarely less than a yard thick in this quarter of the Gulf of Finland, and is supported at intervals by sandbanks, the engineers themselves anticipate no trouble on this score.

THIS AND THAT.

A Detroit woman has put a tooth-brush in her spare bed-room.

It is moved and seconded that West Point be made a colored school.

No tragedy is expected until Christiancy and Sprague pool their issues.

Lucy Hooper, the great feminine correspondent, writes a barrel of letters every year.

One of Gen. Garfield's boys has been named after Gen. McDowell. The young man is said to be a bully runner.

The great Macaulay, when a young man, did not like to wash himself. In later years he got acquainted with soap and appeared to understand it.

A New York woman demands that all masculine hats shall be silk, because it looks so much politer to lift a high plug to the passing feminine acquaintance.

Talking about Bernhardt, Prof. Swing says: "There are about fifty or sixty ladies who lead in Chicago society, and I believe that these will not give her recognition, and if they do not the others will not."

It is estimated that electricity travels at a rate 16,000,000 times as fast as the nervous force, or, according to Webber, animal tissues have a conductivity only one-fifty-millionth of that of copper wire. Light moves about two-thirds as fast as electricity. A railroad train, speeding along at sixty miles an hour, would be moving at about the same rate as an ordinary nervous impulse, or nearly so.

In defense of alleged "first society," the Chicago Times' milksop says: "Let the memory of a gentle mother make sacred all womankind." What can "the memory of a gentle mother" have to do with "all womankind?" If a man has had a good mother, he is all the more likely to make damaging comparisons, for then he knows what a good woman is. The notion that the life of a good and wise woman should make tolerable a bad and foolish one, is not common outside of Chicago.

THE HEBREW.

His Characteristics, His Works and His Inclinations Considered.

From the London Spectator.

They have never since the Maccabees produced a greater soldier, for Massena was only second-rate, the Jewish chief of the staff on the Austrian side did not succeed at Sadowa, and we cannot yet credit them with a statesman of the first-class. Beaconsfield is hardly more than a great party leader in politics, though he has a certain genius for apprehending the passing waves of emotion in the British people; Lasker has never overthrown a Government; Cremieux proved a failure at Bordeaux. Fould was only a clear-headed banker; Sir H. Drummond Wolff has scarcely made a mark, and if Gambetta is, as the Jewish papers say, Hebrew by descent, he is at once the strongest representative of the race and the one whose blood is least pure. The Jews have never produced a very great engineer, and, curiously enough, have not risen to the front rank among the captains of industry. We can recall no man of the race who, as an inventor, is on a level with Arkwright; or, as manufacturer, with Titus Salt; or, as contractor, with Mr. Brassey; for Strousberg, who in the range of his ideas was decidedly greater than any of the three, failed, being beaten, we have always thought, by qualities the world does not attribute to Jews, an over-fervid imagination and breadth of enterprise. The Jew has not the constructive faculties in any unusual degree, and still less the industrial; in fact, he produces nothing, neither buildings, nor food, nor ships; but he has keen intelligence and great strenuousness, and in our day keen intelligence tells, while strenuousness, in many departments of life, compensates for industry. The Jew succeeds as a lawyer, as an official, as a Professor, as an advocate, as a parliamentary debater, as a proprietor of journals, as a physician, and in many walks of literature, occasionally, as in Heine's case, rising to the highest. That he is a great wealth-maker, we should, if we had the courage to defy a universal prepossession, be inclined to deny, for he adds nothing to the wealth of the world, and the mass of his nation remains, therefore, poor to penury, no poverty surpassing that of Russian, Polish, German and Austrian Jews, that is, of the enormous majority; but he has mastered the secret that money is to be made rapidly by the distribution of products; he has been compelled, by the oppression of centuries, to comprehend exactly the value of paper "securities" and the mode of dealing with them, and, his intellect being exactly fitted to the work, whenever he gets fair play in those departments of life, he beats all competitors, except perhaps, Armenians and Parsees.

Within his limits the Jew succeeds, and, as he is extremely strenuous, rarely burdens himself with more education than he needs, for, though Jews are among the most cultivated of mankind, the majority care mere to be linguists, mathematicians, and masters of the ways of trade—and has as one the sympathy of his entire people, he rises more rapidly and with less friction than his competitors, till in some places every prominent person seems to be more or less a Jew, and Dr. Stocker's fierce epigram becomes literally true: "At the post-mortem examination of a body lately there were present the district physician, the lawyer, the surgeon, and another physician, all Jews, and none but the corpse was German. Behold a picture of the present!" The success is won fairly enough, by qualities which his rivals might display, if they had them, by intelligence, effort, and readiness to accept all inevitable conditions. The only advantages Jews possess are their cosmopolitan character, which is an accident; their mutual sympathy, which, though sometimes carried rather far—as in the feeling which the Jews of all countries have displayed for Lord Beaconsfield—is natural in an oppressed race, and a certain limitation of sympathy to their own people, which makes all Christians deem them hard. Read Lord Beaconsfield upon Irishmen or on English politics, and then read him on his own people, and mark the difference of the passion.

It is more easy to explain why Jews succeed than why they fail, but in one respect they certainly do fail. They genuinely desire to be liked by the people among whom they sojourn, and they are not liked, either in Asia, or America, or Europe. This is not due to their creed, for Asia tolerates all creeds, and their cultus, depending on pedigree, gives no offense by proselytism, while in Europe whole classes hold a faith hardly distinguishable from theirs. Nor is it their conception of life which is offensive. Jews have become an adaptable race; they do not reverence asceticism, and their idea of luxury, apart from a certain love of splendor which the East thinks magnificent and the West vulgar, differs very little from that of their competitors. The rich German or Frenchman or Englishman has not much right to talk about Jewish profusion, or his hunger after material comfort, or even his fondness for display. Still, the Jew is disliked, as his rivals, living like him, are not disliked, and in all western countries things are pardoned to successful natives which in successful Jews arouse the bitterest resentment. The reason is alleged to be want of patriotism, but though the Jews are often cosmopolitan, and in countries where they are persecuted distinctly hostile to the oppressive regime—a hostility rising in States like Roumania to a passion—they often can be and are patriotic. There are no more decided Germans, Frenchmen, or Italians than the Jews of those countries; and the English Jews would be English, too, were they not so few and so impatient of the English temperament. The main reasons, we believe, for the dislike are two—the first being that the Jews in all countries remain Jews, that is, distinctive, and thereby acquire the dislike with which any foreign race whatever similarly successful would be regarded; and the second, that they are an exceedingly pushing people. They are not more disliked than the Scotch were, and the Greeks are, in England, or than the Poles are in those districts of Germany where the races come in contact. "My people," said one of the most accomplished and best born of their number to the writer, "have all one foible which breeds trouble. All Jews are vain." They like to be at the top, to be great in society, to assert themselves strongly, with a certain triumph, as of people to whom justice has been done at last; and as self-assertion has till recently been difficult, their manners have often become, as a witty American said, "a little large in proportion."

New Year's in a Country Town.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

There were many ladies at home yesterday. The genuine precieuses of society "received" in an atmosphere beauty-laden; winter was turned to summer; in the parlors one might as well have been under the blue dome of the air in the Antilles. Within there were rainbow clouds; white dawn and purple evening; intense harmony, languid, perfumed air; roses embowered in their own green leaves; wild-flowers, violets and daisies—a charmed and charming scene. Without the snow lay in soft undulations everywhere, as cold as the grave; as beautiful as Arethusa on the Acroceranean Mountains. The earth seemingly dead, and men and women preparing with joy to enter upon another year of life and activity. The threnodies of the old year were hushed. The old dead garlands were replaced by fresh flowers. The sunbeams were chilled, but the hearth glowed with heat; the old year was dead, but the new year was with us, and we knew that underneath the snow the souls of blue violets slept, and with them a multitude of sleeping beauties, who will show their golden hearts to the sun when the spring days come to us and laugh as the wind caresses them. The New Year's Day meant all this.

Mistrials in Texas.

Dallas (Tex.) Letter to Chicago Times.

The acquittal of Abe Rothschild, the murderer of his mistress, will be regarded abroad as it admitted on every hand at home, as an outrage upon justice, as a legal farce played in Texas by twelve jurors, aided and abetted more or less by a full court cast. Yet the turning loose upon society of this infamous assassin, whose deed was the most despicable of all crimes on the calendar, was certainly no worse than, and indeed not half so startling as the finding innocent of Jim Currie, the cowardly ruffian who shot the actor and gentleman Porter to his horrible death, while in the performance of a part which few men, off the stage, would have had the nerve to essay for "fair woman's" honor's sake. Both cases will cause Texas for many years to blush for the honor of her "Statehood," thus leveled in the (gold) dust of the avarice of the age. I think that in the Currie trial more things than money operated in the prisoner's behalf. The killed was an actor and a Yankee—two bad "traits" of character, as portrayed by eloquent counsel to the jury-box of ignorant, prejudiced, and corruptible drum-heads.

REGISTERED BONDS.

The Enormous Wealth of Vanderbilt—His Bonds.

Washington Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the four per cent registered bonds are scattered over the country in about the same proportion as the rest of the public debt. If this be so it is very easy to find where the public debt is held. Heretofore it has been impossible to tell anything about it, but the registration system, under which the four per cent loan was placed, enables us to tell with a good deal of accuracy in what States and sections the public debt is held. So far as the registered loan is concerned, this can be told to a cent.

To get this information for the new census General Walker caused the bonds to be examined by a detail of clerks. The result is that we find $61,000,000 of these bonds owned in the Eastern States, $221,000,000 owned in the Middle States, $48,000,000 owned in the Western States and $11,000,000 in the Southern States. These figures are in round numbers. It is thought by the Treasury officials that the entire public debt is held in different sections in about the same proportion. A striking fact in connection with these figures is that W. H. Vanderbilt individually owns more registered U. S. bonds than are owned in all the nineteen Western States and Territories. These States and Territories have a population of over twenty millions, yet there is held among them but $49,000,000 of registered bonds, or less than Mr. Vanderbilt owns. In the fourteen Southern States $12,000,000 are owned, or about one-fourth the amount held by a single citizen in New York.

A prominent Treasury official, in speaking of the inequalities of fortune as illustrated by these figures, said that he thought it would eventually cause discontent. A man with the enormous wealth now possessed by Mr. Vanderbilt could add to it very rapidly; in fact, it will double itself in twenty years if put into 4 per cent bonds and let alone, save to add the annual interest. With the present "start" which Mr. Vanderbilt has in bonds and dividend-paying stocks, it will be an easy matter for him to be worth at least $250,000,000, should he live twenty years hence. It is said that he is worth more than half of this sum now. In speaking of the rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few, which has been more strikingly illustrated in the past few years than ever before, a member of the Senate, who has been long in public service, told your correspondent recently that before the war he never expected to live to see an American who was really worth $50,000,000. He then thought that the time would eventually come when a citizen could command this amount of wealth, but he thought it would not be realized during the present century. But already, with twenty years remaining of the century, there is one citizen at least who is generally believed (and with the best of reasons) to be worth three times this amount.

Outside the Vanderbilt family there is no single individual who owns over $5,000,000 of registered bonds. Those who own one million are not numerous. Quite a number, several hundred in fact, in different portions of the country, have over $100,000. This is regarded as a nice plum, and the man who has tugged a long time to get the round $100,000 can well afford to take a rest, and draw $1,000 in interest every ninety days. He enjoys it almost as much as the man who, by daily labor and application, earns an equal income.

Deception in Furs.

From the Indianapolis News.

While strolling along the streets of Indianapolis the other day, our reporter, in a dusty, cobwebby window, saw a piece of cardboard four or five inches square, on which was written "Pure skunk oil and 'coon oil." A moth-eaten, weather-beaten 'coon skin hung above the door, which the reporter entered.

"What do people buy skunk oil for?" said the proprietor in his answer, repeating the question. "Why, they buy it for rheumatism, and, I say, it never fails to cure." The reporter desired to see some pure skunk oil, having heard there were many worthless imitations abroad, and was shown a pint flask of an oily liquid of the color of linseed oil. The fluid had no more and no worse odor than lard oil. "We sell to all sorts of people, white, black, and yellow, the richest and the poorest," the proprietor continued. "This oil we get from the skins—that's as much of the skunk as I get—and the yield is usually about four ounces to the skin. Sometimes we get half a pint, and sometimes, though seldom, as much as a pint to the pelt. There's no more than one skin in a thousand that'll yield a pint of oil. The animal is thin in flesh in summer, but very fat in winter. Skunk hides, last year, the best quality, were worth from $1 75 to $2 each. They will not be worth much more than half as much this year. I handled 2,000 skunk skins last year, nearly all of which were caught in Indiana. The animal abounds in Southern and Central Indiana. There are a few in this county, not many. The skins have been worth as much as $3 50, but they'll never see that price again—not very soon, at least."

"Is there any danger of the skunk crop in this State becoming exhausted?" "None at all. A skunk will have from three to seven young at a litter—usually about five. I've been a fur buyer for forty-two years, and there are more skunks in this State now than ever. There is a prejudice against the animal, which makes it necessary to sell the fur to ladies under several pretty aliases, among which are 'fitch' and 'American sable.' Besides being made into muffs and trimmings, the skins are largely used in making fine carriage robes."

The Lone Miner of Silver Crown.

From the Cheyenne (W. T.) Leader.

Near what a couple of years ago was called the "Silver Crown Mining Camp" there is a lone miner, who has been digging and delving in that vicinity for more than four years, thus far in vain, however; at least he has failed to make his fortune, although he expresses himself as being confident that eventually he will succeed and realize a fortune which will be sufficient to sustain him in his declining year. He shuns notoriety, and for that reason his name is not given. When he gets out of supplies he comes into the city and procures a few little articles but never stops very long, for he is acquainted with but few and never drinks, which fact is certainly no detriment to him. The perseverence and industry displayed by this man in his efforts to develop the mineral resources in this vicinity are certainly commendable, and the "Lone Miner of Silver Crown" has our sympathy and best wishes for success.

Death of Francois Ravel.

From the New York Herald.

Francois Ravel, one of the famous Ravel Brothers, died a few days ago at Toulouse, France, where the gifted family of four settled after retiring from the stage rich. Francois was the most gifted as a tight-rope dancer and pantomimist. He was as bold as a coot, and looked much older than he was. He was in a crowded railroad car once when a lady came along looking for a seat. Francois arose and offered his. She said no, she could not think of depriving so venerable a man of his seat. This inspired Ravel, and to show just how infirm and descrepit he was he turned a handspring over the seat and landed in the isle on his feet. Gabriel, the oldest of the Ravel brothers, is the only survivor of the four. Jerome died first, then Antoine and now Francois.

SHIPWRECK.

A ship came sailing from over the sea,
'Twas laden with spices and odors for me,
With gems and with flow'rs were its sails bedecked,
And the sun shone bright, but the ship was wrecked.

It bravely withstood the furious gale,
It weathered the storm when the stars grew pale,
It sailed over waters ne'er seen before,
But sunk as it touched its haven—the shore.

O! ship gone down in sight of land,
O! ship of my heart, O! ship of my hand,
I long with a longing forever new
For sight of thy sails, thy freight, thy crew.

One wreath from the flowers that crowned thy prow,
One jewel from all that lie buried now,
One heart from the host that manned thy deck,
Nor ship, nor life had suffered a wreck.

MINNIE C. BALLARD.

THE CHILIANS IN PERU.

How Don Patricio Lynch is Pillaging the Fair Country.

Chimbote (Peru) Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Tendering our three paper soles (about 30 cents in silver) at the depot window in the port of Chimbote, we received from the American agent a ticket to Paleseco and return, some three leagues ride. After walking around the locomotive and satisfying ourself as to the China engineer's ability to drive the concern in safety, we board the train and are soon rolling through the biggest sand-hills on the Pacific coast. The train is thoroughly American. The narrow gauge road is American, too. Here is the young lady in stylish gray traveling suit and hat, her fingers and ears heavily jeweled. But for her little feet, and eyes darker than any night Peru has ever witnessed, there was nothing to distinguish her from an American girl until she walked ont, then we knew she was Peruvian, for who but they can move in that pretty, graceful style?

"Palesco!" cries the brakeman, and we leave the train to board another. Now we are on the property of the great sugar estate. This road, these cars, are a part of the plantation, and belong to one man—Senor Don Derteano, a banker living in Lima. Soon we reach the magic line which divides a desolate waste from the "sweet fields of the Peruvian Eden." To the right, on the hills, are the remains of old Inca temples, while before us, from among the Australian gums, arose broad and fair the ruined Hacienda del Puente, its high towers and beautiful white walls glowing in the midday sun. Rolling through an iron gate, surmounted by a splendidly ornamented arch, we alighted in a large court, paved with smooth brick and a sort of hard plaster, and looked with wonder about us. What must have been this place before Lynch and his Chilians found entrance here several weeks ago? He landed in Chimbote, and after burning the Custom-house, in obedience to the orders of his government, sent a flag of truce to Senor Artuso Derteano, one of the sons, demanding the sum of $600,000 in gold. This gentleman was very willing to pay the money, and telegraphed his father in Lima. But a few hours before the affirmative answer reached Chimbote, Lynch applied the dynamite and torch, till property worth five times the amount demanded was in ashes. This, to day, is the condition of the farm that was well worth £1,000,000. We stood within the roofless walls where the flames had licked the building empty, even burning the heavy beam far into the brick work. The apartment for pressing out the cane, for some reason, had not been burned. They lit a charge of dynamite under the huge balance-wheel, twenty-five feet in diameter, but beyond a few chips blown off, no damage was done it. But they went around with sledge hammers, and stove in all the small boilers and pipes. One enterprising chap had attacked a big column which supported the weight of the floor above. He had cut almost through, and only knocked off when perhaps told that the whole affair would come down on him. In the sugar works are fifteen or twenty large copper kettles, precisely alike, the feed of each being regulated by a little wheel about four inches in diameter, and some one had walked around to each kettle and, without touching anything else, carefully broke off each valve-wheel in exactly the same place on the little shaft. The cane is brought from different parts of the estate by cars, dumped directly into the mammoth self-feeder and carried into the mill. Three locomotives were used for this, but two of them now stand in the round-house ruined.

"We noticed that all the machinery in the works bore the names of American factories, as did the steam road-wagons and plows outside. The rum and rice works, as well as the sugar-mills, were completely demolished. The proprietor has set his coolies clearing away the wreck, but, except repairing the dwelling-houses, nothing will be rebuilt till the war is over.

"Chili did a polite but cruel deed when she struck at this princely property—this institution that employed a thousand people, that could refine and distil enough sugar and rum to pay an enormous daily revenue to the government. So, until Lima falls or Chili lies broken at her gates, the beautiful Hacienda del Puente, the queen of the desert, must sit amid the ashes and ruins, with the sombre old Inca houses on the neighboring hills."

A Soft Lover's Ruse.

Richmond (Va.) Special to Chicago Tribune.

The recent case of freezing to death, reported a few days ago, turns out to have been a "stiff" in a different sense from that in which it was at first regarded. It now turns out that W. G. Timmons, the young man whose death was told of, is really alive, and that he wrote the letter himself to the News and Courier and signed S. G. Elliott's name to it. The true inwardness of the affairs reveals a strange love story. It seems that Timmons was deeply in love with a lovely girl in Effingham, but she would not listen favorably to his suit. In order to cause her remorse for her treatment, and to test whether she really cared for him, he wrote the tragic story of his freezing to death and dwelt feelingly upon the careworn face of the young man, who wshed to be buried where he was found—to all of which he signed the name of S. G. Elliott, a prominent farmer. His ruse had the desired effect. The hard-hearted sweet-heart wrote a wild letter to S. G. Elliott, thanking him for so tenderly attending to the dead youth's last wishes, and she besought him to see that his grave was kept green and carefully decked with flowers. The brother of the young man upon reading the story came at once to the scene with a coffin, while the heart-broken mother wrote for particulars of her son's sad end.

Adelina Patti Coming.

N. Y. Special to Chicago Chicago Tribune.

The Tribune says: "Mr. Rudolf Bial, the conductor of Koster & Bial's Concert Garden, makes an announcement which seems to place it beyond any question that Mme. Adelina Patti will come to this country next season. Rumors to this effect have been current both here and in Europe for some time, but there seemed to be no certainty that they had any foundation. Mr. Bial, however, states that he has received a letter from Mme. Patti's agent, Mr. Pollini, in which that gentleman requests him to take charge of the preliminary arrangements for her tour, and says he will himself come over during the summer. Nothing is stated in regard to the plans for the season, and no details are given of the organization of the company; but the American public will now be sure of hearing the singer."

Illness of Nat. Goodwin.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 5.

The thousands of admirers of the genial and amusing Nat. Goodwin will be pained to learn of his temporary indisposition, and one sufficiently troublesome to necessitate the closing of Hooley's Theater until Thursday evening next, when his physicians believe he will be able to appear. Mr. Nat. Goodwin, as all who have seen him are aware, is very active upon the stage, and does more than one "flat" fall. Just before the close of the performance of "Hobbies" in Indianapolis, last week, Goodwin made a stage tumble and, unluckily, hurt his knee seriously. Although he was so lame as to be scarcely able to get about, he opened the Chicago engagement at Hooley's on last Monday evening, sustaining the performance with considerable pain. The consequence was that the swelling about the knee so increased that he was invalided on yesterday and the theater was closed on last evening. The physicians in attendance upon Mr. Goodwin hope to get him around all right so as to be able to play on Thursday evening, though this is of course uncertain.

A BELGIAN SCANDAL.

Enticing English Girls to the Continent for Evil Purposes.

Paris Letter to the New York Herald.

Public feeling in Belgium and in England is at this moment violently and painfully excited by the revelations that have just been made in Brussels. Eight wretches, most of them French, and four of them women, stood charged with decoying a number of unfortunate English girls from their homes and delivering them over forcibly and fraudulently to Continental houses of debauchery. These creatures form part of an organized confederacy, which has its head-quarters in London. For many years they have been carrying on their trade unmolested by the Belgian police and, indeed, as there is too much reason to suspect, with its connivance. Foolish girls have been spirited away from their friends and have disappeared forever or returned at last broken down in health, corrupted in morals and ruined in reputation. Their abductors have been living meanwhile in perfect security, laughing at the endeavors made to save their victims. At the first blush such things seem quite incredible. There are surely such officials as Consuls and Ambassadors. Belgium has its police as well as all other civilized countries. You might have supposed nothing would have been easier than for the victims to appeal to the representatives of their nation for protection and to the foreign magistrates for redress. Yet it was not so, evidently, or we should never have had to read the heartrending story told at the trial by these poor English girls. Here, for instance, is the evidence of Miss Newland, who came into court attended by a respectable old lady and who it appears was once both pretty and virtuous. Miss Newland made the acquaintance in London of the leader of the band—a flashy and attractive man, then passing under the name of M. Frederic. Under promise of marriage M. Frederic pursuaded her to follow him to the Continent, where the wedding was to be celebrated. At Calais the villain sold the poor girl to an individual called Greaux. She was inscribed on the police list. Soon after she fell ill and had to be removed to a hospital, where, fortunately for her, she met a clergyman who helped her to return to England. This is a specimen of the way things were managed in France. In Belgium the devices resorted to by the conductors were very similar. Generally they were careful to select young women ignorant of the French language for their victims. The temptations held out to induce them to leave England were varied to suit each particular case. Some were offered lucrative places as servants or governesses. Others were deluded by the prospect of a brilliant marriage. Once in Brussels, they were led like sheep to the police office known as the "Bureau de Mœurs." There, without their having an inkling of the horrible trickery, they were officially registered. The rest was easy. Three girls—almost children—were in this way induced to proceed to Brussels by one of the prisoners, a man called Roger. One of them, named Tanner, had been promised marrige by Roger. To get her to go inside the Bureau des Mœurs he assured her it was the Custom-house. These are but two out of a host of similar cases. Over forty witnesses gave evidence at the trial, and much of their testimony was, to use the police court phraseology, "unfit for publication." Most of the prisoners were old offenders well known to the police. Their villany was clearly brought home to them and denounced in scathing terms by the *Procureur du Roi*. The Tribunal took time, nevertheless, to consider its verdict. At length it made up its mind. The chief criminal, Roger, was sentenced to—twenty years hard labor, you imagine? Not at all. To two years' imprisonment and a trifling fine. Greaux got one year's imprisonment and was fined 500f. A wretch called Mayer got ten months' imprisonment and was fined 500f. Another, named Perpete, was let off with eighteen months. And, heaviest sentence of all—three years' imprisonment—was passed on a man named Regnier, who did not think it prudent to appear. As to the female culprits, they were let off with slight fines. The decision of the Brussels magistrates is lenient to imbecility and reflects little credit on the Belgian Bench. If the British authorities do not take the matter up energetically it will be surprising.

President Hayes' Christmas Gifts.

Washington Letter to the Indianapolis Journal.

President Hayes always has a good Christmas dinner and plenty of people, young and old, at the White House during the sacred week. The old white pile is ruddy with lowered gas-light during the Christmas days, and many of the evenings with congenial company. The private part of the mansion has flowers tucked around everywhere, which are renewed every day from the ample conservatory. The old but pretty chandeliers are wreathed with smilax and holly. Christmas at the White House resembles the pictures of solid English comfort of the season that Dickens was so fond of sketching. But this was not what I started out to tell you about. My subject is Presidential Christmas presents. I do not mean the gifts that the President receives from his family, relatives and friends, but from the oi polloi. They are innumerable. They include almost everything. Most of them are from the manufacturers or agents of novelties in this or knacks in that. Accompanying them is a polite note requesting that the chief executive accept and send an answer telling what he thinks of the present. The advertising spirit of the average American is pretty broad. These presents began to flow in two weeks ago. One of them was a patent nut-cracker, nickel-plated. It was unique in design and appeared to be rather a good thing. But the President did not respond in an autograph note that would have been electrotyped and used as an advertisement.

Another enterprising firm which has its headquarters on Broadway in the big city of New York sent the President an improved boy's bicycle, asking that he present it to his youngest son and inform them what the young gentleman thought of it. A music rack with a similar request was sent, to be given to Mrs. Hayes or daughter. A pipe manufacturing firm in Connecticut has sent a curiously-wrought calumet in meerschaum. The owners of patent pens, file-holders and desks have forwarded presents. All sorts of bric-a-brac have come in from all parts of the country. But why enumerate? I must, however, put in one more of this class of presents. A wine-seller has sent a bottle of champagne with a patent cork that is warranted to allow the pouring of the wine by the most inexperienced without spilling." President Hayes sent this to Secretary Evarts. Another class of presents comes from the "rural districts." The White House cellar has enough country mince-meat, apples, cheese and grapes to last at least five Christmasses. Then there is a variety of pumpkins. They are all large. Each sender forwarded his specimen with the belief that it was "about the largest ever raised." A farmer near Brookline, Conn., has sent the biggest specimen of the yellow fruit yet; but all the returns are not in.

Says an old sea captain: "If her lover is behind her, the feminine passenger cares nothing for wind, rain or fog, but gets tanned, freckled and roughened in a highly healthful and independent fashion. But if her lover is waiting for her, she takes infinite trouble with veils and other complexion preservatives."

Hooker A. De Land, the Grand Rapids man who made so much newspaper stir over the domestic wrongs he supposed had been done him by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, has not lost his faith in matrimony. He has just married a Mrs. Lunn.

RIVER [illegible]

[illegible]

A CARD.

[illegible]

RIVER NEWS.

SEE Haymaker's interesting letter from New Orleans.

JAS. LEDLIE, of Gray's Iron Line, is home, at Pittsburg.

THE Josie Harry now runs between Memphis and Vicksburg.

CAPT R. C. GRAY arrived from Pittsburg yesterday and met his Lieutenant, Jo. Dunlap.

NATCHEZ wants the Grand Trunk Line road from New York to the city of Mexico to pass through that town.

THE John Gilmore, of St. Louis, has arrived at New Orleans with 1,343 bales of cotton and 134,074 bushels of corn.

NATCHEZ Democrat: Work on the jetties at Bullitt's Bayou has ceased for the present, the $40,000 appropriation having been expended.

A PRIVATE letter says Tom Richardson, mate of the Arkansas River snagboat Reese, had both hands mashed by some tackle on the boat parting.

THE Vicksburg wharfboat has again been returned to Kleinstown, the water in the lake in front of the city not being sufficient to permit her to remain longer.

THERE is great progress down South in industrial affairs. Ice houses should be built in great numbers. Grain elevators are encroaching upon the old institutions.

EUREKA SPRINGS is in telegraphic communication with St. Louis. Capt. Wm. H. Blake will spend next summer there and send all the news to us. What a pity there isn't a navigable river to Eureka Springs.

F. SCHWARTZ, owner of steamer Dora, lost his little son, nineteen months old, last night, and the remains of the little fellow are being laid in the ground to-day. The friends of Mr. Schwartz will condole with him in this bereavement.

THE Hickory went down to Belmont and reshipped her load of axe-handle timber by rail for St. Louis. She has returned to Cairo, where she has two barges loaded with similar material and awaits the opening of the river, to come up.

VICKSBURG Herald: Capt. Billy Weaver, of the Lee, is a star pilot. When in a fog he runs by the sound of the whistle on the shore, and in this way never brings his boat to a halt. He recently took the Lee from Baton Rouge to New Orleans in ten hours, and it was so foggy he could not see the jackstaff.

THE barge John A. Conn, sunk at New Orleans, was loaded as Evansville by Hinde, Verhoeff & Co., with 21,000 bushels of bulk wheat. The cargo was insured in New Orleans and the frieght bills were insured at Evansville. The barge was owned by Capt. J. A. Williamson, of Cincinnati, and was doubtless insured in that city.

THE Louisville Courier says: "Capt. John J. Sinzich received a telegram yesterday from Capt. A. J. Branch, stating that the Sam Roberts sunk the model barge John A. Conn, on Monday, in the wind storm at New Orleans. The barge was loaded with 20,000 bushels of bulk grain and fully insured. It is not known whether the Roberts had arrived in port or not before the barge sunk."

A MADISON telegram to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: Silas Adkins complimented the Madison mechanics very highly, and will make a good report of the progress of the work here at the meeting of the directors Saturday next, at St. Louis, at which Jay Gould will be present. It is now a settled fact that Gould has a large interest in the company, and will eventually control all shipments of grain on the Mississippi River.

THERE are barges lying at Belmont, loaded for New Orleans, to a draft of eight feet, and others at Cairo, ready to leave, but the question intervenes, how much water is there below Cairo? The last depth reported was six feet or less, and the only hope the bargemen have is of a rise in the Tennessee, Cumberland or Ohio. It is probable, however, that the powerful towboat Port Eads will leave Cairo to-day with five or six barges. George D. Van Houten, pilot, was to leave this city last evening, to join the Port Eads.

PITTSBURG, PA., January 5.—Reports received from all points along the Monongahela and Alleghany Rivers to-night are that it is raining hard and that a general thaw has set in. Quite a large number of our river men are on the wharf to-night in a very dismal frame of mind. We are highly apprehensive that we are going to have an ice gorge similar to that which caused a destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property several years ago. There is fully 6,000,000 bushels coal ready for shipment the first good water. Capt. J. B. Conway has arrived from St. Louis.

CAPT. JAMES O'NEAL'S last visit to Cairo from St. Louis was an unusually pleasant one, the result of the public manner in which his advent was announced. His friend Capt. Dugan wrote to Walt McKee an elegant letter stating that his fellow countryman O'Neal was about to visit the town and bespeaking the hospitalities for the distinguished stranger. This letter McKee published in his paper, the Argus, and the matter was settled. The entire business community turned out to welcome O'Neal, a statement that John Bird will attest.

CAPT. JO. DUNLAP returned yesterday. His trip was a very eventful one, and yet he got with no damaging mishap or loss of baggage. He went first to Shawneetown; thence to Sellers' Landing, opposite the Shotwell mines, left the great towboat Iron Age there in a good harbor with crew on board and well supplied with everything to keep them comfortable and well; got there by help of mules and wagons. Returned to Shawneetown partly with mules and partly on foot; thence to Eldorado on the St. L. and S. E. road, thence by Cairo and Vincennes road to Cairo; went over to Bird's Point, where he got several barges unloaded of steel rails for the Iron Mountain Railroad, took the empty barges to Cairo and laid them up in a safe harbor; and, as a proper finale, the POST DISPATCH will be sent daily to the steamer Iron Age until that longed-for day when the ice will clear away.

NEW ORLEANS Correspondence, 4th: It has rained here continually since Monday morning, completely stopping business on the levee; no deliveries and very little receiving by steamers. The weather has now turned colder, wind north. The P. C. Brown leaves for the Ohio River to-morrow; she is loaded to the guards with sugar and molasses. The P. Schenk leaves Saturday for the same point, and the great Thompson Dean, in command of Capt. Dan Moore, formerly of the Robt. Mitchell, will load for Cincinnati the first of the week. She will run regularly in the New Orleans and Cincinnati trade during the season. A barge of bulk wheat in tow of the Sam Roberts sank to-day near the ... saw mill. It contained twenty thousand bushels and is a total loss. Granite State, Capt. Kirker, arrived to-day with Thornton's ... and is over at Algiers. Col. Dan ...'s operatic steamer, Champion No. 9, is at Algiers on the docks undergoing some necessary repairs.

Capt. H. E. Harper's coast packet Whisper broke her shaft near Bayou Goula. It is being immediately replaced. The great steamers Natchez and J. M. White are running in the Vicksburg trade on the same days, but no cutting rates. Capt. Dan Silver's Annie P. Silver leaves for Cairo Thursday in the Anchor Line. Capt. James H. Pepper is in the city in poor health, but is improving rapidly. The ship Persia is loading with 6,200 bales of cotton and 3,500 sacks oil cake at the foot of ... street. The steamships Marcia and Buenaventura sailed for foreign ports yesterday with immense cargoes of cotton and ... There are a greater number of vessels of large capacity here at this time than ever before. Plenty of water at the jetties for any vessel afloat is the cause, besides vessels can take a greater cargo at New Orleans than any other American port. HAYMAKER

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D., New York City.

FREE OF CHARGE!

All "Wants," "Lost," "Found," "For Rent," etc., etc., not exceeding four lines, and not of a business character, will be inserted Free of Charge.

PERSONAL.

ARCHITECT—P. B. MONNERON, first diploma of the School or Beaux Arts, Paris, France, 407 Walnut street.

ALL Cast-off clothing bought. Call or address N. Jacobs, 808 Locust street.

A WIDOW lady wishes to form the acquaintance of a gentleman over 30 who wants a true wife; address for one week. Ugunia Ellgette, City P. O.

ANY information regarding the whereabouts of James McCormick will be thankfully received by his sister, Sarah Gayloth, No. 7 Arch street, Cincinnati, O.

BREAD or cake baked in the English Roasting Pan are lighter and more thoroughly cooked than in the open pans.

BIRDS AND BIRD CAGES, Hartz Mountain Canaries, Love Bird Parrots, Gold Fish, Fish Globes, Aquaria, Mocking Bird Food, Bird Seed, Gravel Paper, etc. August Bohne, 625 Olive street. Removed from Fifth street.

CAST-OFF clothing bought by calling or addressing M. B. Barnett, 802 Locust street.

DYSPEPSIA AND ANY DERANGEMENT OF the digestive organs cured by Maguire's Dyspepsia Cure. At Harless' Drug Store, 18 South Fifth street.

FOUR sizes of the English Roasting Pan, made of best material, by Wilson & Sons, 414 Morgan.

I WOULD respectfully invite those wishing cakes for the holidays before purchasing to come and examine my stock of fruit cakes; I have all sizes; no sand or grit in them. Also a fine quality of pound cake, lady cake, etc. JOHN McKINNEY, 2415 Franklin ave., and 900 Mound st.

PERSONAL.—Lilly darling come back, all is forgiven; you know we cannot live apart. See address in this morning's Globe-Democrat Edgar.

MAGUIRE'S Curative and Injection at Harless' Drug Store, 18 South Fifth street.

MR. ARTHUR FLEISCHER has been admitted a partner in the firm of Geo. A. Rubelman & Co. St. Louis, January 3, 1881.

MARTIN'S SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE. 222 S. Twelfth street, established 1876. Get circular and catalogue.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS from 25 cents per pack at 405 Chestnut street; immense assortment.

NOTICE—I hereby forbid any person harboring or trusting my wife Rose, as I will not pay any bills of her contracting. Fred Bielhen.

PERSONAL.—Just arrived from Paris, a large shipment of beautiful goods, our own importation, such as Toilet Sets, Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Combs, Indispensables, etc., etc., too numerous to mention. LACLEDE PHARMACY, Sixth and Chestnut Streets.

PERSONAL—Mrs. Laura De Knevett, spiritualist, natural clairvoyant, trance, test and business medium, 1413 Morgan street.

PERSONAL—Mrs. Lankton, Indian Fortune-Teller, 921 North Seventh (side entrance), between Franklin avenue and Wash street.

PARTIES designing to enter a commercial college can get circulars and valuable information free. Address W. Ramsey, 704 Chestnut street.

PERSONAL—Will Mr. L., who gave me a ride in October from Washington avenue through Forest Park, and who wished the acquaintance of a lady so peculiarly situated, send his address to Dallas Storking, this office.

PERSONAL—E. J. M.—Letter in office; will meet you Thursday evening. J. T. O.

PERSONAL.—Beautiful Mirrors, Glove Boxes, Dressing Cases, and other holiday presents, just arrived from Paris, will be sold cheap for cash, lower than anywhere else in city. For reasons inquire at Laclede Pharmacy, Sixth and Chestnut sts.

PERSONAL—New Year cards. Geo T. Betts & Co. have only 100 left of those beautiful envelope designs for parties of two or more; call immediately. Open to-night and New Year's till 10 a. m.

PERSONAL—A young gent financially embarrassed wishes to form the acquaintance of a lady. Strictly confidential. Address Frank Howard, General Delivery, City.

REFINED companionable lady would like the acquaintance of a generous middle-aged gentleman who will assist her a little towards accomplishing an honorable purpose. J. M. R., this office.

ROAST your turkey, goose or duck in the English Roasting Pan.

THE English Roasting Pan is superior to all others as it saves all the juice of the fowl or meats.

THE acquaintance of a nice young lady wanted by a bachelor of thirty; object, pastime and amusement; address S. A. Collins, 700 North Fourth street.

THOSE who contemplate making presents will do well to visit F. W. Dosten's jewelry store, 619 Olive street, where a fine assortment of watches, clocks, silverware and jewelry can be found; also watches, clocks and jewelry repaired and warranted.

WANTED—A full attendance at the meeting of the Journeymen Painters' Union No. 1 on Friday night, January 7, 1881, as there will be an election of officers. By order of the Union. Sam'l Herkins, Secretary.

WANTED—A young man with some means desires the acquaintence of a lively young lady. Address "Clinton," Lock Box 64, Wichita, Kansas.

YOUNG man of means desires the acquaintance of a nice and pretty young lady; object honorable: address P. 4, this office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An evening route on the P.-D. Apply at office at 3 p. m. Inquire for J. M. Johnston.

FOR SALE—Stock of tinware, tools and fixtures. Apply Buck Stove Co., as the owner is about to leave the city.

FOR SALE—First-class lodging house, cheap. Good stand, 213 Christy avenue.

FOR SALE—Farm of 94 acres, 18 miles west of the Court-house. J. L. Conway, 401 N. Fifth st.

FOR SALE—New furniture of five rooms, complete for housekeeping; cheapest rent in St. Louis. Address B. B. L., this office.

FOR SALE—A nice soft coal parlor store $4. Apply 1120 Pine.

FOR SALE—A good route of a German daily paper, the route brings over $12 a week. Apply at 934 North Seventh street, third floor, from 8 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—One portable steam engine 25-horse power. Call at Thos. McCabe's, No. 1400 Collins street.

FOR SALE—One large iron safe 6 feet high, combination lock. Call at Thos. McCabe's, No. 1400 Collins street.

FOR SALE—Balance of stock on hand in our store, corner of Main and Vine streets Carondelet, consisting of clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods. The fixtures are also for sale and the store for rent. It is a long established clothing stand and one of the best locations in that part of the city. F. LE MARCHAL & SON.

FOR SALE—One French dresser chamber suit, one nice hair cloth parlor suit, four good carpets, one sole leather trunk with steel bands, at 1306 Olive st.

STYLISH cutter for sale cheap at 105 South Third street.

TO all wanting a small home—A small cottage of 5 rooms, all in beautiful order, for $100 cash and balance in small monthly payments of $10 to $20. Price $1,500. or will be rented for $12. Has corner lot, sheds, etc., and near street cars. C. M. Seaman, 625 Olive st., up stairs.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—I desire to associate myself as financial man in some established business, or engage in a business that can be shown a good venture. Will invest about fifteen thousand dollars and can command a good line of credit at bank; am middle aged and want to be connected with a live establishment; will furnish undoubted city reference. Answer to H., St. Louis Post-Dispatch, giving full address, and in replying I will arrange an interview.

WANTED—DWELLINGS.

WANTED—A house with from 5 to 7 rooms, water and gas; a good neighborhood, south of Russell avenue, north of Arsenal street, west of Carondelet avenue, east of McNair avenue. Address P. J. P., this office.

BOOKS.

10,000 STANDARD New and Old Books; 6 different Encyclopædias. Law and Medical Books Cheap. Cash paid for Libraries. Drop a note. I will buy or sell. Dan Linahan, Bookseller, Fourth and Washington avenue.

BOOKS New and Old, Bought and Sold. Established 21 years. Any book furnished. S. S. & Religious Books a specialty. Agents wanted. J. W. McIntyre, Pub., 614½ Olive St. St. Louis, Mo.

F. ARCHER HAS REMOVED HIS LARGE STOCK of new and second-hand books from Seventh and Olive to 205 N. Sixth street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU.

ADVERTISERS can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce street, New York. Send for a circular.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Sunday evening, between Lucas and Compton avenues, where got into a yellow car and rode to Washington avenue and Sixth street, where took a red line car north, half a double link gold necklace used as a bracelet. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to L. Whitaker, 312 N. Second street, as it is valued highly on account of its association.

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon three gold thimbles between Jaccard's, on Fourth and Locust, and Oakes', on Olive between Fourth and Fifth streets. Suitable reward will be given at 2936 Locust.

LOST—Christmas, a young man of seventeen, but looking much older, having black moustache and whiskers, wearing black pants and short coat ank gray cap. Cannot speak anything but Swedish and is slightly demented and refuses to talk; any information will be gladly received at 1339 North Ninth.

LOST—About 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, in a Gravois blue bob-tail car, a lady's red pocket-book, with handle, containing about $15. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at 1034 Winter street or 17 South Fifth street, St. Louis. C. E. Mussey.

ON December 31, black Newfoundland dog six months old. Reward will be paid if returned to 1113 North Market st.

LOST OR STOLEN—At the saloon corner of Fifth and Walnut. Christmas night, a fine black overcoat. Finder will please bring it to W. E. Yoeman, Planters' House, and receive reward. No questions asked.

LOST—Friday evening en route home, my salary inclosed in envelope with my name, J. Page. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at Messrs. S. C. Davis & Co.'s.

FOUND—Purse containing small sum of money; owner can have by calling and proving same at 508 N. Fifth street.

STRAYED—From 2027 Carr street on Monday evening, December 27, one dark bay mule, 15½ hands high, shod all round. Return to above number and receive reward.

OWNER wanted for a pocket-book, gloves and watch left at my place, 821 Locust street, four weeks ago last Saturday.

STRAY NOTICE—Gray horse about 40 years old; marks C. S. on left shoulder; owner can have by calling at 2129 Franklin avenue, by paying all expenses.

LOST—A Scotch terrier bitch, 8 months old, gray in color; answers to name of "Gypsy." Finder will be rewarded by bringing her to 3503 Chesnut.

LOST—January 4, a bunch of five keys on ring. Liberal reward if left at this office.

$5 REWARD.—Will pay the above reward for the papers in the inside breast pocket of the brown striped ulster taken from Milford's restaurant on the evening of the 3d. Deliver at POST-DISPATCH office. No questions asked.

FOUND—Pocket-book supposed to belong to M. J. Boland. Call at 421 North Twelfth street.

FOUND—A young Spaniel dog, the owner can recover the same by proving property and paying expenses at 2519 North Twelfth street.

STRAY NOTICE—Gray horse abou 10 years old; marks C. S., on left shoulder; owner can have by calling at 2128 Franklin avenue, by paying all expenses.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BAKER at 2006 Broadway; must be a sober man.

WANTED—A man who understands the care of fine horses, carriages, etc. J. H. Reel, Bellefontaine Road, 10 miles north of city.

WANTED—A boy that has worked in restaurant. 504 Market street.

BOY wanted from 10 to 14 years of age, will have a comfortable home, and receive pay per month. Call at once at 112 N. Thirteenth street.

BOY accustomed to house and table work wanted. Must be steady and industrious; address Walter Boy, this office.

MAN who understands taking care of horses and gardening wanted; apply to H. M. Smit, No. 726 Morgan street.

NO. 1 coachman. Address T. W. Johnston, 806 Fourth st.

A MAN and his wife to work for a family of two for general housework; apply at corner of Third and Missouri avenue, East St. Louis.

FIRST-CLASS man with small capital in a light manufacturing business. A fine opportunity. Address Walter Frost, this office.

GOOD plumbers wanted at 2604 market street.

PRACTICAL plumbers wanted at 2601 Market street; best wages.

SMALL boy to work in coffee house at 517¾ Market. Wages $1 50 a week and board.

TEACHER to give lessons on the guitar; none but an experienced person need apply, at No. 13 South Twenty second street.

WANTED—A boy to make himself useful. Call at Gazette office, East St. Louis, Ill.

BOARDING.

2334 OLIVE ST.—One third-story front room with or without board.

ROOM and board in a private house for the winter; widow lady preferred; address J. C. Williams, Postoffice.

BOARDING—1522 Olive. Delightful rooms; comforts of a nice home guaranteed; strictly private family.

PRIVATE family; second-story, well-furnished room; with or without board. Ad. E. R., th. of.

TWO young lady boarders. Ad. S. A., Post-office.

2936 LOCUST ST., with board, a large, delightful front room, furnished or unfurnished.

WANTED—ROOMS.

A FURNISHED front room wanted in a quiet part of the city where there are no children. Bixie, this office.

BY a gentleman, a comfortably furnished room with fire and gas, near the business community. References given and required. Address H. R. C., this office.

GENTLEMAN wishes board for himself and wife in a private family where there are no other boarders; location first-class; terms maderate. Address with full particulars, Room 12, Lindell Hotel.

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, a front room, with alcove or bed-room connecting and bath, on second floor; in strictly private family, without board; west of Jefferson avenue, Pine, Locust and Washington avenue. References exchanged. Answer immediately. Address Z. K.

WANTED—A comfortable room, with or without board, for two gents, in private family. Address, with terms, C. B., this office.

YOUNG man employed in a wholesale house wants a comfortably furnished room in a private family, south of Washington avenue and east of Thirteenth street. Satisfactory references. Terms must be reasonable. Address J. K. Murray, care this office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—John McMahon, plumber, 501 N. Sixth street, has removed to 623 Chestnut st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

AN orphan girl 6 to 10 years of age of good parentege for adoption. Call or address No. 1601 North Fifteenth, or 1507 Mulanphy st.

A GOOD second-hand engine and boiler, or a good horse-power at 1317 N. Ninth st.

ROOM-MATE WANTED—A gentleman desires to rent half of pleasant, well furnished front room Half of rent $10. Address J. B., this office.

A RESPONSIBLE family wishes to rent a good piano for three months, perhaps longer; address room 37, McLean's Block.

FURNSHED house wanted by a good tenant; no children; can give the best of references; would board owner. Adaress Home, this office.

ROOM-MATE wanted for a pleasant room on Fourth street; $6 per month. Address Roommate, this office.

WANTED—To take lessons in clog and reel dancing, and song and dance. Price must be low. Address, stating price, W. G., this office.

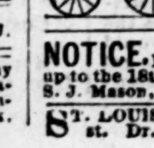
WANTED—A small safe, must be cheap. Address 700½ N Fifth.

WASHING done at No. 12 South Third street, 3rd floor; satisfaction guaranteed.

ALL SORTS.

COAL—HALL & CO., 23d and Morgan, the most popular market in the city. Send your postal.

BAUMAN'S Scale Warehouse. Established in 1848. Oldest Established Scale House in the West. 122 and 124 Market street.



The St. Louis Mutual House Building Co., 513 Walnut St. Loans large and small amounts, builds houses on city real estate. Payments monthly. Terms greatly reduced.

A. BANCHEREL, Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons, City Trucks. Corner Main and Spruce streets. Painting and Repairing.

NOTICE. All goods and pledges left with J. G. Ross deceased, and remaining, on hand up to the 18th of November, have been transferred to S. J. Mason, 213 N. Fifth street.

ST. LOUIS Eye and Ear Institute, 723 Chestnut st. Dr. A. D. Williams, surgeon in charge.

WANTED SITUATIONS—FEMALES.

WANTED—Plain sewing to do at home, or will go out. Address 836 South Eighth street.

A GOOD washer and ironer would like a place for two days in the week. Apply at 1611 Biddle.

A GIRL of thirteen would like a position in a store as cash girl or clerk; small wages to start with. Address Frances, this office.

A GOOD washer and ironer would like a place for two days in the week. Address No. 1611 Biddle street

BY a German girl, a place for housework and nursing. Address Miss Katy, West End P. O.

COMPETENT lady book-keeper desires sit. in a wholesale house; 2706 North Ninth street.

COMPETENT dressmaker will go out in families by the day or week; address M. N., 1601 O'Fallon street.

HOUSEKEEPER—A widow woman wishes a situation as housekeeper; address No. 6 S. Fourteenth street, third floor.

LADY proof-reader wishes a situation; can also set type. Address A. G., this office.

POSITION in some family by a young woman; an excellent seamstress and housekeeper. Would nurse a convalescent, or travel, if desired. Address W. P., this office.

POSITION by a lady of refinement, energy and capability as housekeeper and companion in a refined home where intelligence and faithfulness will be required. Address L. L., this office.

SITUATION wanted by a girl (up stairs); will help with other work. 507 Wash street. Address A. D., this office.

SITUATION as housekeeper by a young widow; can give the best of references; fond of children, having lost her own; none but first-class persons need answer. Address Mrs. Ellen Mar, City Postoffice.

SITUATION as watchman, collector, foreman, light porter, driver of delivery wagon, or anything else. Best reference. Please Address B. R., this office.

TWO girls want situations; to take care of children or to do housework. 1232 southeast corner of Fourteenth and O'Fallon.

WOULD like to take in washing at 1319 N. Tenth

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper by a young widow; can give the best of references; fond of children, having lost her own; none but first-class persons need answer. Address Mrs. Ellen Mar, City Post-office.

WANTED—Plain sewing of all kinds will be done very cheap. Send postal. Will call on premises for work. Reference or security given. Mrs. J. E. Tuttle, South St. Louis.

WANTED—By an intelligent, sensible and industrious lady a position as housekeeper for a middle-aged gentleman; call or address Mrs. M., 1234 North Fourteenth street.

YOUNG girl wants a situation as housegirl for light work or nurse. C. G., this office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

A WOMAN wanted for general housework. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m., at 926 Winter st.

A WOMAN to wash by the month. Inquire at 1309 Washington ave.

A COOK wanted, and a boy to take care of a horse Apply at 3660 Finney ave.

A GERMAN girl for housework or general housework. Apply at 3330 Pine.

AN experienced infant's nurse, with reference, who can sew and be generally useful. Willing to travel. Call at room No. 316, Windsor Flats, after 2 o'clock p. m.

BY a widower, with no children, wanted, a steady woman as housekeeper. Address A. B. C., this office.

COOK wanted and a boy to take care of horse. Apply 3660 Finney avenue.

COLORED girl 12 years old wanted for housework. References required. 3501 Chestnut.

GOOD servant girl wanted; good treatment. Apply at Mrs. Harris', 1427 Penrose avenue.

GOOD girl wanted for general housework; good wages: 2901 Chestnut street.

GIRL wanted to do general housework. Good home and wages; apply at 1562 Lafayette av.

GIRL for cook and general housework at 2917 Lucas ave.

GOOD girl for general housework in a family of five grown persons; good wages paid; call immediately at 3034 Franklin ave.

GOOD girl for general housework; German preferred. Inquire at F. A. Mack's drug store, S. W. corner Lafayette avenue and Linn st.

GOOD tidy girl as nurse. Apply to J. Franklin's, 3001 Lafayette ave., corner Todd ave.

GIRL from 10 to 12 years old, to nurse at 1808 Olive st.

GIRL to do general housework; no washing. Apply at 1300 Webster avenue, or 602 Franklin avenue.

GIRL for general housework wanted—Restaurant Pourcher, corner Ninth and Olive.

PLAIN seamstress wanted immediately at 313 South High street.

WANTED—A good girl to do house work and cook. 1809 Preston place.

WANTED—A girl from 14 to 16 to take care of children. 1809 Preston place.

WANTED—Two girls to work in restaurant; call at 117 North Ninth street.

WANTED—A good German girl as cook; no washing. Apply at John Bosse's on Main street opposite the Market House. Carondelet.

WANTED—A girl at 2204 Gamble avenue.

WANTED—A girl 12 to 15 years of age, good treatment, in family of two and child. Apply to Mrs. Davis, 2311 North Tenth street, on second floor.

WANTED—Two dish washers, 612 Pine street.

WANTED—A girl 14 years old in small family to help about the house. No washing. Girl can sleep at home. Mrs. Robt. Chapsky, 2747 Clark avenue.

WANTED—A girl, 15 or 16 years old, to assist in housework; apply at 1909 Lucas avenue.

WANTED—Woman to wash and iron. Apply at 1404 St. Ange ave

WANTED—A girl to wash dishes at 301 South Fourth.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; apply at 2849 Clark avenue.

YOUNG girl wanted at 2640 Ohio ave.

YOUNG girl to work at Webster; apply at 1008 Washington ave. at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms at 1132 North Sixth street.

FURNISHED front room $10 per month, with or without board, at 1009 North Sixth street.

410 MYRTLE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for single gents, or gents and wives at low rates.

801 MORGAN ST.—First-class lodging and furnished rooms.

1407 PINE—Two nicely fur. rooms, second floor front, with gas and fire; also, small rooms.

1507 PINE—Nicely furnished second-story front room for two gents; fire, gas, bath. Rent low.

1718 MORGAN STREET—Two rooms; rent low.

1829 OLIVE—Two furnished rooms with board

2323 OLIVE street, one or two handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms en suite, gas, bath, etc.; private family; references.

A NICELY furnished second-story front room. 1502 Pine.

FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, with or without board. 330 S. Fourteenth st.

FOR RENT—521 Myrtle street, nicely furnished second story front room, southern exposure, gas and fire; also small rooms.

FOR RENT—Storage room 75x125 feet, one floor of a building on North Main street. Inquire of Brown, Dugan & Co.

FOR RENT—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms, southern exposure. 2735 Morgan st.

FOR RENT—Small hall room furnished (with fire), two blocks from Court-house, at $6 per month. C. LeRoy, this office.

FOR RENT—Very comfortable room well furnished, near Twenty-eighth and Olive, suitable for one or two quiet gentlemen in a private family, where no other roomers or boarders are taken. Address Housekeeper, this office.

FOR rent at 1306 Chestnut street, two furnished rooms en suite for light housekeeping; terms reasonable.

LARGE front room, pleasant and well furnished; rent with coal and gas $20 per month without board. 1324 Olive st.

LARGE furnished front room for one or two gents. Call at 1909 Biddle st.

NICE cottage for rent, 3 rooms and basement, on Twenty-third, between Cass avenue and O'Fallon. Apply at 2435 Biddle st.

NICELY furnished room in private family for two gents, who will be permanent if suited. Location east of Sixteenth street. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, etc., M. P., this office.

TO rent—Small cottage house, three rooms; inquire 1301 Chambers street.

TWO neatly furnished rooms, second floor front and back, suitable for gentlemen. Address 615 S. Fourth st.

TWO nice front offices; privilege of storage; second and third floors. Apply at 114 N. Commercial street.

THREE rooms in first-class neighborhood, Stoddard Addition, second floor, all conveniences, American family, suitable for light housekeeping. Reference given and required. Address 47, this office.

WANTED SITUATIONS—MALES.

A GOOD, honest boy, 14 years old, wishes a situation in a grocery; can write a fair hand. Call or address John Smith, 2606 Vineyard street.

A SITUATION by a young man of 20, to act as coachman in private family, in country or town; can milk or take care of stock; terms moderate. Address 1405 N. Seventeenth street.

A YOUNG man, German, wants employment of some kind. Business: fresco painter; is willing to work for small salary; A. B. C., this office.

A VERY reliable and accurate young man of 28 years would like employment for his evenings, together with a few hours during the day if desired; best city references. Address Reliable, this office.

A GOOD, honest boy fourteen years old wishes a situation in a grocery; can write a fair hand, can also drive a livery wagon; wages moderate. Address R. 21, this office.

A PRACTICAL machinist of long experience wants a situation. Address R. P., 822 Market street.

A MAN of experience wishes a situation as foreman in a livery or a sale stable; address L. C., this office, for three days.

AN experienced printer desires to take charge of newspaper and jobbing in a good town. Terms reasonable. Address S. H., Post-Dispatch office, St. Louis, Mo.

BY a druggist of 8 years' experience; good references given; will work for low wages. Address Pharmacist, this office.

BOY of 13 years wants a place. Reference given. Address T. Hampton, P. O. box 2522.

BY a young man, a position as driver, porter, salesman or any other honest employment; No. 1 references given. J. M. Grierson, 717½ Chestnut street, city.

BY a good jockey, a situation as a rider or stable boy. Address M. H., alias Cowboy Jim, this office.

BOY 17 wants a situation as clerk in an office; best of reference. Address Mark Herold, this office.

BY a man and wife, a situation on a farm, or a farm to work on shares. Address Parmer, this office.

BY a young man of good address as short-hand correspondent, is a good penman, and will work cheap. Address W. Glover, 2805 Laclede ave.

BY a man of family in need of work, position as watchman, foreman or to deliver goods, collector, light porter or anything else. Best reference. Please address B. R., this office, for three days.

BY a young man of good address, situation as bill clerk in a retail or wholesale business house. Will work for small wages. Address H. Lawson, 2805 Laclede avenue, city.

BY young man who writes a good legible hand, copy work of any kind; good references given; terms moderate. Address E. 13, this office.

BY a boy of 15, situation in some wholesale house or office. Best of references; address Andrew W., this office.

CRACKER baker, first class hand on sponge or sweet goods. Able to take charge. Wants work. E. F. Filer, this office.

DRUG clerk desires employment; age 26. Good references. Three years' experience. Address S. M., this office.

ENGAGEMENT with some good house to travel in in Missouri and Illinois, cammencing January 1; three years' experience in the territory. Address Geo. Oldham, Jr., 1314 N. Tenth street, city.

EXPERIENCED stenographer wishes a situation. Address Stenographer, this office.

FROM 4 to 6 hours' daily employment by an intelligent American, aged 24; best city refs. S. X., this office.

FROM 4 to 6 hours employment during the 24, by an intelligent man, age 23. Best references. S. X., this office.

FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper having leisure of evenings, desires a set of books to write up. C. S. Maldo, care of Letter Carrier Chas. Cobb.

FIRST-CLASS mechanical wood engraver wants a situation. Address W. P. Saunders, 56 High street. Worcester, Mass.

GOOD honest boy wishes a situation in a saloon, can write a fair hand and is quick at figures. Call or address John Walker, 2710 Vineyard st.

GOOD honest boy 14 years old wishes a situation in a grocery; can write a fair hand. Call or address John Smith, 2606 Vineyard st.

GENTLEMAN speaking English and German, wants employment for a few hours a day. E. G., this office.

GOOD honest boy 15 years old, wishes a situation, who is willing to do anything. Call or address John Smith, 2606 Vineyard st.

MAN fully acquainted with city trade, wants a situation to solicit, collect, or shipping clerk. Best of references. Address S., this office.

MAN and wife want a situation in some private family for general work; woman is a good cook, man is willing to do anything; are without children. Please address Mrs. Mary B., this office.

NO. 1 cook who has worked in most all the leading hotels in this country; has an experience of near fifteen years; truly acquainted in meat and pastry, wants a situation in the city or country. Will work reasonable. Address C. L., this office.

PRACTICAL machinist of long experience wants a situation. Address Robert P., 822 Market street.

POSITION on sheep farm or ranch on shares or wages, by man of experience, or position in country store. H. D S., care Johnson, this office.

SITUATION wanted in private boarding-house or waiter in hotel. Address H. W., 2408 N. Sixteenth street.

SITUATION to run a stationary engine; sober and competent. Address E. M., P. O. box 989, Alton, Ill.

SITUATION wanted by a young, industrious and Sober man, age 20 years, as porter, hostler or anything to make a living by. Not affraid of work. Address Geo. Ellis, Laclede Rolling Mill, North St. Louis.

SITUATION in a printing office by a boy of 17, has worked eight months at the business; address C. B., this office.

SITUATION by a healthy and intelligent boy of 17 who will do any kind of decent work for a small salary. Address Mark Herold, this office.

SITUATION—By a jockey as a cow-boy in Texas or Colorado. Address M. H., this office.

STENOGRAPHIC—A practical experienced Stenographer desires employment. Stenographer, this office.

SITUATION by a young man of good address for general office work; is a good penman; will work for small wages. Address H. Lanson, 2805 Laclede avenue, city.

SITUATION by a young man of good address in some office to do general work. Is an experienced seort-hand writer. Address W. Glover, 2325 Chestnut st., city.

SITUATION by a boy of 17 in a printing office; 8 months' experience. Address, stating wages. Charles B., this office.

SITUATION wanted by a competent druggist of 8 years' experience. Will work for low wages. Good references given. Address Pharmacist, this office.

SITUATION by a boy of fifteen in some wholesale house as office boy; can give best of references as to honesty and ability; address Andrew W., this office.

WANTED—Copying to do at home. Address 836 South Eighth street.

WANTED—A situation in a wholesale boot and shoe house by a young man to learn the business. Address H. M., this office.

YOUNG man desires engagement with wholesale house, either as assistant to bookkeeper, shipping clerk, or in any capacity he can make himself useful. Halstead, this office.

WANTED—Addressing circulars or copying, by a good penman. Address Copy, this office.

WANTED—Situation as collector, solicitor, bookkeeper or any kind of office work by an experienced man; good penman and large city acquaintance. Address G. W. P.

WANTED—Employment by a sober man either as salesman in a wholesale or retail house or as stock clerk in the former; not afraid of work; anxious for work in some good house. Good references. Address J., 708 Chestnut st.

WANTED—Situation by a competent and experienced analytical chemist, in a manufacturing establishment; best references. Address Chemist, 22 South Tenth street.

WANTED—Employment by a young man of twenty, good in arithmetic and understands bookkeeping. E. A. Jones, 804 N. Sixth st.

WANTED—A situation as carriage driver or hostler. Can furnish the best city reference if required. Apply at 806 North Fourth street. J. W. Johnson.

WANTED—Situation as bar-tender; good references given; address W. A., this office.

WANTED—By a sober, industrious young man, age 23, a situation as salesman, clerk, porter or anything to enable him to gain an honest living; speaks English and Spanish; can give good city references; address H. H. Monell, 2043 Clark avenue.

YOUNG professional man would like a set of books to post, collections to make or any work occupying only part of his time. Very reliable, and very best reference. Address F. J., this office.

YOUNG man, good penman and book-keeper, with part of the day to spare, would like to find employment for unoccupied time. Address Dixon, this office.

YOUNG man of good address will give $25 for a good situation as clerk and $300 as security. Address Frank, this office.

YOUNG man wants to give lessons in German, French, Latin and Greek for little money. Address H G., this office.

YOUNG man not afraid of work wants employment in private family; willing to do anything about the house. Ad. W. J. C., this office.

YOUNG man, age 25, would like to hear from a plain young lady. Object fun and amusement. Address Confidential, this office.

YOUNG man desires situation as entry clerk, salesman or porter; good penman and correct at figures. Will work cheap, and do anything. W. H. Frank, 817 Washington ave.

WANTED SITUATIONS—MALES.

BY a young man aged 23; speaks and writes both French and English; an opportunity to learn printing.

BY a young man, aged 20; can make himself useful in laundry. Address Laundry, this office.

BOY wishes a situation; willing to do anything but housework and stabling. Address S. H., this office.

VARNISHER wishes a situation in a factory or store. Address F. H., this office.

YOUNG man who professes to possess the necessary material for making a good newspaper writer, desires a a situation in that capacity. A. B. C., this office.

YOUNG man of 20 wants a situation to learn the wholesale grocery business, is quick in figures, and not afraid of work. Must have some wages, as he has a mother and little sister to support. Address A. B., this office.

YOUNG man of good address wants a situation as shipping clerk in a wholesale house. Will work for small wages. Address H. Lawson, 2805 Laclede avenue, city.

YOUNG man of 18 has 3 years' experience in wire works, wishes a situation. Address A. E., this office.

YOUNG man of good habits wishes employment; is not afraid of work. Address B., this office.

YOUNG man of 18 wishes to learn the grocery business; is living with parents. Can give good references or bonds. Willing to work and understands bookkeeping. Address E. J., this office.

TIME TABLE

OF TRAINS RUNNING INTO THE

UNION DEPOT.

(ST. LOUIS TIME.)

Railroad managers are requested to notify of any changes in the running of trains, that the time card may be kept correct.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Trains.	Depart.	Arrive.
Chicago Morning Express...	* 7:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City & Jacksonville.	* 8:45 a. m.	* 7:05 p. m.
Springfield & Jack'ville Ac..	* 4:50 p. m.	* 10:35a. m.
Chicago Lightning Express.	† 8:00 p. m.	† 7:50 a. m.
Kansas City Lightning Ex..	† 8:50 p. m.	† 6.50 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. Burlington Route.

Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Mail and Express..	*9:22 a. m.	*5:17 p. m.
Omaha Night Express.....	‖7:47 p. m.	‡8:20 a. m.
Peoria & Chicago Express	7:47 p. m.	8:20 p. m.

CHICAGO THROUGH LINE, VIA VANDALIA LINE AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Chicago Day Express.......	*8:00 a. m.	*9:00 p. m
Chicago Night Express.......	†7:00 p. m.	†7:30 a. m

CAIRO SHORT LINE.

Cairo Mail and St. L. Ex...	* 7:45 a. m.	*9:45 a. m.
Lightning Express...	*4:10 p. m.	*7:05 p. m
New Orleans Ex & Fast Mail	*8:50 p. m.	†10:40 p. m.

ILLINOIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Belleville Accommodation..	8:15 a. m.	8:05 a. m.
	11:00 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
	2:40 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
	5:35 p. m.	5:10 p. m.
Sunday.........	8:45 a. m.	8:35 a. m.
	6:05 p. m.	5:40 p. m.

INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Day Express.........	* 7:10 a. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
New York Express.......	†6:35 p. m.	† 8:00 a. m.
Accommodation..........	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILWAY—ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

Nashville Mail (except Sunday).........	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
Mascoutah Ac (daily except Sunday).........	18:00 a. m.	1:10 p. m.
Nashville Ex. (Daily)......	7:45 a. m.	7:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Day Express..........	* 8:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Chicago Express........	† 7:00 p. m.	† 7:30 a. m

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY.

Texas Express..........	† 9:00 a. m.	†6:00 p. m.
Kansas Express..........	† 8:40 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Accommodation.........	*6:40 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Fast Express...........	† 8:10 a. m.	†7:25 p. m.
Salem Accommodation......	*5:05 p. m.	*8:40 a. m.
Night Express..........	† 6:50 p. m.	*7:26 a. m.
Pacific Express.........		†8:20 a. m.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Day Express...........	† 9:00 am	† 6:00 pm
Fast Line...........	* 8:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Local Passenger........	* 7:00 am	† 6:33 pm
Washington.........	* 4:55 pm	* 8:25 am
Pacific...........	* 8:50 pm	† 6:38 am
Pacific (Sunday only)........	8:25 am	6:38 am
Kirkwood...........	* 8:08 am	* 7:20 am
Kirkwood...........	* 10:00 am	* 10:53 pm
Kirkwood...........	* 3:25 pm	* 10.50 am
Kirkwood (Sunday only)......	1:08 pm	10:08 am
Kirkwood...........	* 6:20 pm	* 12:48 pm
Kirkwood...........	* 11:20 pm	* 5:15 pm

KEOKUK AND ST. LOUIS R. R. (St. L., K. and N. W. Railway)

Depart—Keokuk Express, ex. Sunday. ....9:00 a. m.
Depart—Keokuk Night Express, ex. Sat...8:25 p. m.
Arrive—Keokuk Express, ex. Saturday....6:30 a. m.
Arrive—Keakuk Express, ex. Sunday.....6:05 p. m.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE CO. AND TUNNEL R. R.

Stock Yard Accommodation....	*6:20 a. m.	*4:40 p. m.
Stock Yard Accommodation....	*5:05 p. m.	*6:40 p. m.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY. WESTERN DIVISION.

Mail and Express.........	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:05 p. m.
Rosedale Ac..........	* 8:50 a. m.	*10:50 a. m.
Ferguson Ac..........	: 9:00 a. m.	‡10:50 a. m.
Rosedale Ac..........	† 8:00 p. m.	† 4:00 p. m.
Ferguson Ac..........	† 4:20 p. m.	† 8:15 a. m.
Ferguson Ac..........	† 6:40 p. m.	† 6:20 p. m.
Kansas and Colorado Ex......	† 8:25 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Ex..........	† 8:25 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.
Pacific Ex..........	† 8:10 p. m.	† 7:45 a. m.

BIDDLE STREET.

Warrenton Ac..........	* 4:20 p. m.	*10:10a. m.
St. Charles Ac..........	* 6:15 p. m.	* 8:15a. m.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Through Express.........	7:50 a. m.	7:50 p. m.
Boston Express.........	6:40 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
Decatur Accommodation...	4:35 p. m.	10:50 a. m.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

Through Express.........	7:50 a. m.	7:25 a. m
Through Express.........	8:15 p. m.	7:50 p. m.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Kan. and Tex. Ex.........	†8:50 p. m.	†6:40 a. m.
Rolla Accommodation......	*7:00 a. m.	*6:33 p. m.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after May, 9, mail and express passenger trains will start from Union Depot, and will not stop at Plum Street Depot to take on passengers or baggage.

St. Louis Union Depot.		
Arkansas & Texas Express...	† 9:00 a. m.	† 6:55 a. m.
Mobile & N. O. Express.....	† 8:30 p. m.	† 6:25 a. m.
Nashville & Atlanta Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 1:55 p. m.
Arkansas and Texas Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	† 5:45 p. m.
Plum Street Depot.		
DeSoto Accommodation.......	* 4:50 p. m	* 8:30 a. m.

Week Day Carondelet Trains—Leave, a. m.: 6:22, 7:42, 8:38, 10:26; p. m.: 12:05, 1:50, 3:10, 4:15, 4:50, 5:23, 6:30, 7:35, 11:45.

Arrive—A. m.: 7:38, 8:30, 8:53, 10:23 p. m.: 12:02, 1:40, 3:07, 4:11, 4:40, 5:18, 6:27 7:32, 8:53, 11:25.

Sunday Carondelet Trains—Leave, a. m.: 6:22, 8:55, 10:58; p. m.: 1:40, 2:55, 5:10, 7:35, 11:45.

Arrive—A. m.: 8:50, 10:58; p. m.: 1:38, 2:45, 5:00, 7:32, 8:53, 11:25.

VANDALIA LINE.

Day Express.........	† 8:00 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
Mail and Accommodation...	* 8:00 p. m.	* 5:00 p. m
Highland Accommodation...	* 6:00 p. m.	*8:20 a. m.
Fast Line.........	* 7:00 a. m.	†7:55 p. m.

WEST END NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD.

Depot on Olive street, one block west of Grand ave.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave St. Louis 8:30, 10:00, 11:30 a. m.; 3:00, 4:35, 6:10 p. m.

Arrive at St. Louis 8:00, 9:40, 11:10 a. m.; 2:40, 4:10, 5:45, p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave St. Louis 9:00, 10:30 a. m.; 1:15, 2:35, 3:55, 5:15, 6:35, p. m.

Arrive at St. Louis 8:40, 10:04 a. m.; 12:55, 2:19 3:29, 4:59, 6:19 p. m.

*Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.
†Daily. ‖Except Monday.
‡Monday. Sunday only

BUSINESS CHANGES.

WANTED—A lady between 25 and 35, with $500 and upwards, to take an interest in a paying business, with a view to matrimony. Reference given and required. Address Guss Hyde, this office.

WILL pay $100 monthly to any one who can put $100 to $250 into a paying business. Apply to Contractor, 932 N. Eighth st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED.

A FEW first-class agents wanted. Call at room 4, corner of Fourth and Locust streets, entrance 404 Locust.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

111 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

JOSEPH PULITZER,
PROPRIETOR.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CITY

(Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class mail matter.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid	$9 00
Six months	4 50
One month (delivered by carrier)	85
By the week (delivered by carrier)	20

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid	$1 00
Six months, postage paid	60

Specimen numbers sent free on application.
Money may be sent at our risk by Post-office order, draft, registered letter or in postage stamps.
Correspondence and news are always desired, but letters must be brief and must have the genuine name of the author to be considered.
Postmasters and agents may retain ten per cent of all subscriptions at above rates.
Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed,

POST-DISPATCH,
111 North Fifth Street.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Grand English Opera.
OLYMPIC—Minnie Palmer.
POPE'S—Big Four Minstrels.

The POST-DISPATCH has much the largest BONA FIDE circulation ever attained by any afternoon paper in St. Louis; it has a larger city circulation than any morning paper in St. Louis (except one); its receipts for circulation by carriers are ten times as large, and it sells twenty times as many papers on the streets, by newsboys, as all other afternoon publications combined.

THE best way to improve the Mississippi River is Jas. B. Eads.

MEN may come and men may go, but the dual *Times* seems determined to go on forever.

CENTRAL MISSOURI seems to have hogged all the good things in and about the Legislature as usual.

WE are in favor of De Lesseps' Panama canal, and still more in favor of Capt. Eads' ship railway.

WHY doesn't the *Republican* awaken the Fontarabian echoes with a blast upon its editorial fishhorn for its gnostic candidate for Senator?

JOHN B. HENDERSON would make a most excellent Secretary of the Treasury. If Garfield wants the support of the POST-DISPATCH he will appoint Mr. H.

THE best news of the day is that there is no deficit in the State Treasury. The $183,522 deposited with the Bank of Commerce in this city settles that matter.

As between the Queen's speech and Gov. Phelps' message we prefer the message. There is more style about the Queen's address, but we have to stick up for home industry.

WHAT is needed now in this rich and prosperous State of Missouri is a Guy Fawkes who will go to Jefferson City and blow up the wretched old, ramshackle, primeval pest-house known as the Capitol.

WE feel authorized to say, even at this early stage of the game, that there will be no peaches next year. The crop is totally destroyed. Furthermore, if the cold weather doesn't let up, there will be no corn crop either.

SINCE J. Cæsar thrice refused a crown at the Lupercal feast we have seen no exhibition of self-denial equal to Mr. Chauncey I. Filley's declination to be banquetted and toasted by Nathan Cole, C. S. Greeley, G. W. Fishback & Co.

THE Bowman flag no longer flaps from the mizzen-peak of the *Times* building. Mr. B. M. Chambers, as represented by Trustee Donovan, is in possession to-day, but the Lord knows who will be strutting the quarter-deck at sun-down.

GOV. PHELPS' message is not very interesting. It simply repeats facts and figures about the revenue, the census and other statistics of the State that have been published before. We present the most important portions of its contents elsewhere.

COL. FAIR has secured the Democratic caucus nomination from the Nevada Legislature, by fair means or foul, and will join the mighty millionaires in Washington next year. Mr. Sutro, his chief opponent, has had his prejudices removed, and has retreated into his tunnel.

THEY are talking about a magnificent Union Depot in New Orleans. We advise the New Orleans people to keep a close eye upon the people who come around bursting with a desire to spend millions in the erection of palatial depot buildings. Sometimes they are frauds.

COMPLAINT is made that there is something the matter with the chimney at the Senate end of our State Capitol. Yesterday the hall was so cold that Senators could not transact public business. This chimney should be amended or re-enacted at once, for so long as this state of affairs continues Senators will attempt to keep warm by artificial means, and from what we know of Jefferson City whisky the State will get the worst of it in the long run.

WE presume there is not a decent man living to-day who would not rather be anybody else than the wretched creature Giro, who figures as the chief witness against Mrs. Christiancy.—[Globe-Democrat.

We indorse the sentiment, but between Giro and Mrs. C. matters have been so tangled up that we would as soon be somebody else as old man Christiancy.

COL. CARSON, Chief of Police in Cincinnati, has issued a peremptory order closing all the gambling dens in the city. They have closed. In St. Louis, we believe, the police magnates have no official knowledge that gambling is carried on in our midst and no authority whatever to suppress vice unless it is rubbed under their noses.

THE inauguration of Gov. Crittenden next Monday, at Jefferson City, will be a gorgeous affair. Two hundred militia officers will be present. The human mind can't conceive anything more imposing than two hundred thoroughly mobilized militia officers, unless it be two hundred Shanghai roosters around a new straw stack.

THE ponderous delegation of political engineers—consisting of the Western Castor and Pollux, Bill and Grif—sent up to Jefferson City to prepare a road across the Senatorial Alps for Thomas Allen, has reported that the route is not practicable, and the extraordinary march for which so much preparation has been made will not be commenced. (See Scott's Life of Napoleon.)

A WEALTHY old German of Leipsic is in correspondence with the St. Louis police in reference to his lost son, who came here twenty-two years ago under an assumed name and at one time worked at the trade of printer. This cannot possibly be Herr Daenzer, for he has been in this country for thirty years and has never for a moment permitted himself to be lost, though he did neglect to record his name on the roll of citizens until a few months ago.

IN a card in the New York *Tribune* Mr. Stilson Hutchins says that any man who says that he had anything to do with the inception, manufacture or publication of the Morey letter is an intentional slanderer as well as a liar. This is very emphatic and binding, but it doesn't cover the entire case. Under this arrangement a woman can repeat the charge without responsibility. Mr. H. should have worded his denial so as to nail both sexes, and Indians untaxed.

IN the case of Bartley Campbell against the editor of the *Dramatic News* yesterday Mr. McKee Rankin, the actor, testified that while Joaquin Miller furnished some of the language of "The Danites" he (Rankin) provided most of the plot and all the situations. This will raise Mr. Miller materially in the public estimation. There has been much prejudice against him on account of the understanding that he wrote that mushy, whining, overstrained, un-American melodrama.

MRS. BROWN, who has been on trial for the second time at Indianapolis as an accomplice in the murder of her husband, has been convicted and sentenced to confinement for life. She stood by while her paramour pounded her husband to death with a club, and then kissed and hugged him while his hands were reeking with blood. She was defended by a woman lawyer of great forensic ability, and sentimental ladies of Indianapolis were on hand at the trial to weep and faint at the appropriate places. Mrs. Brown has the satisfaction of knowing, perhaps, that nothing but a mawkish sentimentality for her sex prevented her from being passed over to the Marion county hangman.

OLD Conger's elevation to the Michigan Senatorship is regarded in Washington as the best joke of the season. Negroes and carpetbag adventurers have lolled their brief hours on the cushioned chairs of the Senate, but the dignity of the body was not particularly lowered. Everybody felt that an abnormal state of political affairs was responsible for the lapse, and no one doubted that the reaction would restore the body to its pristine character. But when a State boasting of intelligence sends such a common-place, leather-lunged blatherskite as Conger to the Senate, venality smiles and mediocrity pops up its head. There isn't a hack driver or "jour." shoemaker in the country that doesn't feel now that the Senate has been brought down to his neighborhood. There is a silver edging, however, to every dirty cloud, and the House, which has been bored by Conger for, lo, these many years, will rejoice and make glad "to see the cuss removed."

MRS. HAYES has six beautiful young ladies visiting her at present, and yesterday she gave them a formal dinner. It won't be long, we presume, before we hear of another wedding at the White House. The influence of Mrs. Hayes has been so benign that during her four years' administration in the President's Mansion she has almost wiped out the stain upon public morality caused by her husband's participation in the theft of the Presidency. She has abolished public drinking in the Executive Mansion, compelling Secretary Rogers to keep his cider-jug in the cellar and such old soaks as Edmunds and Dick Thompson to resort to frozen Roman punch at state dinners. She has been a Society for the Promotion of Matrimony all within herself. At no time has she had less than a half-dozen sweet young girls visiting her. She has introduced them to the society swells of Washington and the giddy young army officers who waltz and wear kangaroo-skin gloves, and it is estimated that no less than ten marriages have resulted directly from her kind offices. Mrs. Hayes will be sadly missed when she leaves the White House. Her gentle influence has so diffused itself over society in Washington and the country at large that the American people will never think of electing a bachelor or widower to the Presidency. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Garfield will continue the matrimonial bureau established by Mrs. Hayes. She is an estimable lady—far superior to her husband in integrity and good purposes—and she will, doubtless, strive to make a record that will outshine the one established by Mrs. Hayes.

What Suits the Knapps.

From the Westliche Post.

Our Republican has a good word for the Metropolitan Police, or rather for the Board of Police Commissioners. "The force is a military body to all practical purposes," says the Republican. The mass of the people do not want any military rule in our midst, and it takes patriots like the Republican to defend such a rule!

A Nasty Crowd.

From the Washington Post.

This Christiancy divorce business is as filthy as possible. The parties to it, all of them, are dishonored and branded with shame forever. Let them settle their dirty quarrel and disappear from the public sight as soon as possible.

As an Accomplisher.

From the Atchison County Mail.

The P.-D. of St. Louis is going to have a Union Depot in that city if a lively rattling up of the proposition will get it. When the P.-D. attempts to accomplish anything it generally succeeds.

Thinking All the Same.

From the Chicago Times.

Though Garfield says nothing, he is probably keeping up a devil of a thinking. And, pending the announcement in March, anybody who fancies the occupation may continue Cabinet-making to his heart's content.

His Name is Tommy.

From the Kansas City Times.

The dark horses all seem slow about entering the race against Cockrell. There has been a good deal of neighing and grooming, but none of the dark equines have taken the turf yet

Conkling's Albany Victory.

From the New York World.

The moral of the election of the Speaker of the Assembly seems to be that there is some doubt as to whether Gen. Garfield can be relied on to reward his friends, but none as to whether Boss Conkling can be trusted to punish his enemies.

The Cameron Dynasty.

From the Chicago Times.

J. Donald Cameron has had the satisfaction of showing his foes that his ownership of Pennsylvania may be disputed, but that they cannot deny him the usufruct of possession. The Cameronian grip on the Keystone State is firm and sure.

THE STATE SOLONS.

Eleven Bills Introduced in the House at Jefferson.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., January 7.—Eleven bills were introduced in the House to-day relating to a change in the rate of interest; preventing the sale of deadly weapons to minors; consolidating the offices of County Collector and Treasurer, and one by McGinnis providing that before a grand jury can present a bill of indictment for any felony the accused shall have had a preliminary examination touching the matteri charged. The House adjourned till Monday morning to enable the Speaker to make up his committees.

Indiana Politics.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 7.—There is no change in the senatorial situation. The drift is all toward Harrison, and the Journal this morning advises further contest to cease and his nomination to be made unanimous. The dedlock in the Senate for the present obscures interest in other questions. The Democrats offered a resolution this morning to vote for the two caucus nominees of the Republicans for minor offices if they would vote for Rice for Secretary. The Republicans refused, and it is probable tie ballots will continue to be cast until Monday when Porter and Hanna will be sworn in, it being held that Senate is sufficiently organized to canvass the votes. Hanna once in as Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate, the Republicans will get all the offices, but there are a dozen schemes; so the outlook can not be predicted. Until it is settled all else waits.

Breaking of a Canal.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PASSAIC, N. J., January 7.—The Dundee Water-power and Land Company's canal broke at 10 o'clock last night between the Rittenhouse Manufacturing Company's woolen mill and Messrs. Reid & Barry's print-works. The chief damage was to tue walls of Messrs. Reid & Barry. who suffer to the amount of $30,000 to $50,000. The damage to the woolen mill will probably amount to $15,000 or $20,000. They also suffer, as the water supply is cut off. The disaster will throw hundreds of workmen out of employment.

England.

LONDON, January 7.—In the House of Commons this evening the Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to James O'Kelly, Home Rule, justified the recent prohibitions of the Land League meetings. A scene arose. O'Kelly moved the adjourment of the House, apparently with the intention to resort to obstruction. He protested against the illegality of the prohibitions. Thomas Sexton, Home Ruler, and other members followed, protesting against the tyranny and shackling of the freedom of speech of those struggling for their lives.

THE annual meeting of the Western Rowing Club took place this evening. A strong attendance is looked for.

EADS' EFFORT.

Return of the Distinguished Engineer From Mexico To-Day.

What Capt. Jas. B. Eads Accomplished in the Aztec Capital.

Details of the Great Concession He Has Obtained—His Plans.

The Advantages Accruing to the United States From the Ship Canal.

Captain James B. Eads, the distinguished engineer and St. Louisan, arrived home this morning direct from Mexico, having traveled by the most expeditious route and made no stops anywhere. He has spent six weeks in Mexico in furtherance of his well known mammoth scheme to build a ship railway across the Mexican Isthmus, or the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and comes home full of the project and assured of its success. He will remain in the city only until to-morrow night, when he leaves for Washington City to further the interests of this railway with the Government. It is quite likely that he will address the merchants of the Exchange to-morrow, giving an account of his visit and reception in Mexico, as well as explaining the great importance of the scheme to the commercial interests of the Mississippi Valley, shortening, as it does, the water route from St. Louis to California over 10,000 miles.

A POST-DISPATCH reporter called upon Mr. Eads this morning at his residence on Compton avenue, near Lafayette avenue, shortly after his arrival by the Iron Mountain Railroad. The Captain was found to be looking exceedingly well and hearty, and in the best of spirits. Although just on the point of starting down town in his buggy, he consented to a long interview, and ordered the team back into the stable.

MR. EADS SAYS

that he was received with most distinguished kindness by President Diaz (whose term has since expired) by Gen. Gonzales, the present President, by all the members of the Cabinet, the President of the Senate, the President of the House and many influential members of both bodies. There was but one sentiment expressed—that of the liveliest interest coupled with an earnest desire to aid in carrying out the enterprise. Mr. Eads asked permission to make a survey of the Mexican Isthmus for a ship railway. Many surveys have been made before of this isthmus, but they were all either for a canal or an ordinary railway. President Diaz assured him at once that he would not only grant such permission, but that the Government would aid his engineers in making the survey if he desired. Accordingly a scientific commission was formed by the Government consisting of seven or eight engineers with their assistants—in all a party of about fifty. These were placed under direction of Mr. Eads, and a Mexican war steamer dispatched with the whole party to the isthmus, where they were set to work under instructions given by Mr. Eads. But the greatest success had by the indomitable engineer in his connection with the Mexican Government came later in the shape of a "concession," which was executed about fifteen days ago, and which is one of the

MOST REMARKABLE GRANTS

that has ever been made by that Government. It is framed with special reference to the co-operation of the United States in aid of the enterprise. It is for ninety-nine years, at the end of which time the Government is to pay two-thirds of the value of the works and take possession of them. A right of way one half mile wide across the isthmus, on such line as Eads may select is given; also one million acres of public lands on the isthmus or elsewhere in the Republic, in aid of the construction of a harbor on the Pacific coast. The grant States the maximum tolls which the company may charge, and which are as high as the traffic will justify, and it leaves to Mr. Eads, or any Government which aids him, the right to reduce them, but reserves the right to reduce them itself. The grant provides that the company may pledge the revenue of the road to any foreign government which will aid them in its construction. It gives the right during the entire period of the grant to import, free of all duties, all iron, machinery, coal and materials of every kind that may be needed in the construction, repairs and enlargement or maintenance of the line, and gives Mr. Eads a right to build and operate the road during the whole period free of any interference on the part of the Mexican Government. It also gives the right to export free of duty all moneys needed to pay the obligations of the company and its dividends abroad. It agrees to keep the ports open for the commerce of all nations not at war with Mexico, and in consideration of the grant requires the company to transport free of all charges the war ships, troops, mails and property of the Mexican Government. It imposes no obligations on the company to prevent its discriminations in its charges in favor of the Government which may aid Mr. Eads in the construction of the work. He is, therefore, in a position to

OFFER TO THE UNITED STATES,

if it furnishes the assistance required, to transport all of its war vessels, mails and troops free during the period of the grant, and to give it the right to reduce the tolls to any point which it may please; and also to obligate itself not to transport the ships, troops or contraband of war of any nation at war with the United States, and to fix the tolls, if it shall so elect, so as to discriminate in favor of the commerce of the United States and Mexico. Mr. Eads did everything in his power while in Mexico to assure the representative men whom he met there of the existence of the kindliest feeling on the part of our citizens towards the Mexican people, and that from one end of the land to the other there was the most earnest desire on the part of the United States to increase the social and commercial intercourse between the two republics. As an evidence on the part of the Mexican Government that this sentiment was fully appreciated and warmly sympathized in by Mexico, it was determined to send Mr. Eads home, with the "concession" in his pocket, in the Mexican war steamer Independence. This vessel arrived with him a couple of days ago in the city of New Orleans. The Post-Admiral, or chief officer of the Mexican navy, accompanied Mr. Eads on his passage to that city. Mr. Eads is now on his way to Washington City. He has no fear whatever that the Government of the United States will not avail itself of this signal opportunity to improve its relations with the Mexican Government, and of

DEFEATING THE FRENCH SCHEME

at Panama. When asked about the Nicaragua canal and its prospects, Mr. Eads said it was simply preposterous to suppose that the valley of the Mississippi would consent to have a line established across that isthmus when it could establish a better one across Tehuantepec, with a saving of 1,200 miles between the mouth of the Mississippi River and other ports on the Pacific—or in other words, it is about 4,000 miles by way of the Tehuantepec and 5,200 miles by way of the Nicaragua route from the mouth of the Mississippi to San Francisco. Besides this the commerce of the Mississippi Valley would have to go through the Caribean Sea to get to the Nicaragua canal. It was also preposterous, he said, to suppose that the Atlantic and Pacific States would consent to have the line established through Nicargua when it would be 700 miles shorter for these States by way of the Mexican Isthmus. The latter would avoid for them the dangers of the Caribean Sea. As for the people of the United States sitting quietly with their hands folded while French and European interests were striving to open the isthmean route through Panama, it was still more absurd, for but one ship-transit between the two seas can possibly be supported during this generation, and to establish it at Panama would compel the commerce of the Mississippi Valley to traverse 2,200 miles further to get to our Pacific possessions, and that of the Atlantic States 1,500 miles further than by way of Tehuantepec.

PROPOSITION TO CONGRESS.

Mr. Eads will propose to Congress that it shall guarantee a 6 per cent dividend on fifty millions of the stock of the Tehuantepec Ship Railway Company, in consideration of the rights which he will give to the United States, but he will agree as he did at the jetties, to demonstrate the superiority of a ship railway over a ship canal at his own cost and risk before such guarantee shall be binding on the part of the United States. This he proposes to do by building the terminal works at one end of the line for taking the ships out of the water and placing them on the railway, and also ten miles of the railway over which a heavily-loaded ship shall be run at a greater rate of speed than that attained through the Suez Canal.

The railroad, he is assured, can be in operation within four years from the time that the first work is commenced upon it, and he has no fear but what the Government will give him all the aid which the enterprise requires. As to how the stock is to be subscribed to, and when he expects to raise the $75,000,000 which the works will cost, Mr. Eads had nothing to say. Those were matters to be determined, he said, after the Government's aid had been secured. The $75,000,000 estimate includes interest for five years on one half the amount. The route of the Eads Railway will be from the mouth of the Goatzacolcos River on the north side of the Isthmus to the upper lagoon on the Pacific side, and will be about 100 miles long.

Mr. Eads will address the Merchants' Exchange at half-past 12 (noon) to-morrow. He will have diagrams and maps on hand for illustration purposes. The public are invited to be present, and the floor of the Exchange will be free to all. Mr. Eads himself will not return to Mexico until next March. Messrs. A. G. Cochran, G. B. Griffin, J. J. Williams and E. L. Corthen, civil engineers, who went with him to Mexico, have returned to this country. Mr. Cochran, who was legal counselor, is now in Washington. Mr. Griffin, his secretary, is in St. Louis.

ANTI-TELEPHONE.

The Merchants Rebel Against the New Contracts.

Quite a number of merchants are very much dissatisfied with the programme of the Bell Telephone Company announced for the coming year. This feeling was voiced in an article which appeared in the POST-DISPATCH several days ago, and since then the feeling has been growing in strength. The principal points of objection are that the Telephone Company announces a new rate of $8 33 a month for 1881 instead of $6 previously charged, and that they insist upon payment being mrde semi-annually in advance. Mr. H. T. Massengale, of the firm of Massengale Brothers, was the first to institute opposition to the proposed advance. A contract was sent to every subscriber to the Telephone Company in the city for signature. It is full of conditions to which subscribers object very strenuously, and the movement has now taken a shape which will, in all probability, force the company to better terms. Mr. Massengale and Mr. Samuel talked the matter over, and determined to feel the pulse of the mercantile community upon the subject, and the result has far surpassed their anticipations. A paper has been drawn up protesting strongly against the new contract in its more objectionable features, and to this over 250 signatures of leading members of the Exchange have been obtained. Glancing at random in the list the following names were seen: E. M. Samuel & Sons, Massengale Bros., Alex. H. Smith, Chas. P. Burr & Co., Connor & Bro., S. W. Cobb & Co., D. R. Francis, W. L. Wickham, C. and C. R. R., Orthwein Bros., Talbott Leschen, Furz & Backer, F. Gaiennie & Co., W. M. Pine & Co., Union Steam Mill Co., Harlow, Spencer & Co., Fath, Ewald & Co., W. H. Haltzell, Central Elevator Co., John Jackson, Bevis Bros. & Co., Tabot & Melton, Scharff & Bernheimer, John A. Scudder, John Wahl & Co., George Bain, Martin Collins, Dozier, Weyl & Co., Cavender & Rowse, Joseph E. Yeatman, J. H. Laflin, Advance Elevator, E. O. Stanard & Co., Manistre, Forgess & Co., Jas. M. Franciscus, J. McBooth & Sons, Kehlor Bros. and Sam. Hoffman.

Of course these names only give a very vague idea of the extent of the opposition to the new contract. Mr. Massengale told a reporter that he was being asked every few minutes to add new names to the list.

"Do you think the opposition will go so far as to have the telephones removed?"

"Well, it looks very much as though it would. Of course if the people whose names are attached to this paper order their telephones out the business of the company will be destroyed. They take a defiant attitude or at least they have done so hitherto, and have intimated to the people of this city that if they didn't like the way the Bell Telephone Co. did its business they might do the other thing. I think we will show them before we get through that their monopoly is not quite as big a thing as they seem to think it is. It is a very plain proposition that if the merchants discontinue their wires everybody else will also."

"What will be the result?"

"That the Telephone Company will see its mistake and retreat gracefully."

A Demi-Mondaine in Trouble.

A hearing will be had this afternoon before U. S. Commissioner Selby upon a charge against Fanny Kemble, alias Flora Phillips, a member of the demi-monde arrested by the police last evening for passing a counterfeit twenty-dollar note of Pete McCartney's issue upon Leopold Kober, notion store-keeper on Market street.

Bliss' New Term.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning United States District Attorney Bliss presented his commission, which is dated December 14th, 1880. He took the oath of office extending over four years.

$10,000 Damages.

John H. Mincke has filed a suit against the city claiming damages in the sum $10,000. He has property located on Gratiot and High streets, and complains that a change of grade has diminished its value.

Post Office Burned.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

FLUSHING, L. I., January 7.—The post office at Bay Side was totally destroyed by fire last night at 8 o'clock. The mail, stamps and stock of goods in the store were burned.

Nomination.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The President has nominated David McLaughlin Collector of Customs for the District of Michigan.

Mayor Overstolz is not expected home from Washington until Monday.

THE GRAND JURY.

Their Attention Called to the Gambling Evil Exposed By the Post-Dispatch.

The Question of Transferring the Selection of the Grand Jury.

To-day the grand jury took the oath and received their instructions from Judge Laughlin. The two points especially taken up are the question of transferring the power of selecting the grand jury and the gambling evil exposed in the columns of the POST-DISPATCH. Appended are given the interesting portions of the charge:

The power wielded by the grand jury is a most dangerous power. It approaches most nearly of all others to the arbitrary. If wielded recklessly, it is most awful in its results. If not wielded at all, or not honestly and firmly, the effect upon the community is quickly felt. If then the power yielded by them is so great, what must be that of him who quietly and unobserved selects them. The power to select a grand jury is lodged with the Judge of this court. When a little over two years ago I came here I found it so lodged, and from that time till this I have exercised it. But I want to lay it down—of itself it is too great to be safely entrusted to any one man. But when added to the already enormous power with which this office is clothed it makes it possible for a single man to stifle, if not wholly thwart investigation and to actually throttle justice. He may do so with impunity, for his work is known only to himself, and its results are shrouded by a veil of secrecy through which the law permits no one to look. When it is remembered that four of your number—one-third of the whole—can absolutely prevent the finding of an indictment in any case, it will be readily seen how easily, if dishonesty should prompt, these assaults could be made, and how difficult it would be to discover them. To compel or permit the Judge of the court to exercise this power—dangerous, extremely dangerous, at best, in the hands of any one man—is unwise in the law-makers, unsafe for the community, unjust to the Judge.

Hence I would submit for your especial consideration, now that the General Assembly of the State is in session, the question whether the law in this respect ought to to be altered, and how? I do most seriously urge that you devise some plan by which I may be relieved of a power which to me appears so liable to great abuse either from willful manipulation or blundering—a power, the exercise of which is a source of constant anxiety to me, and when you have devised one that you urge it upon the attention of the Legislature and request its adoption. I have no plan to recommend and no suggestions to make. But I have endeavored to select a panel competent to deal with this, grand question and one where personnel will lend its weight to its recommendations when made. For advice on this subject you may call on the best informed minds of the city, and I doubt not they will cheerfully render you all the assistance in their power.

GAMBLING.

Another matter which I specially wish to call to your attention is what is known as the "gambling interest" of the city. Of late it has produced much excitement and it is said to be wholly unrestricted. Look carefully into this, and if the trouble is with the laws suggest such amendments as you believe ought to be made. If the fault is not with the law, but with the law officers, and you fear that it touches any officer high or low, promptly indict him.

GOV. CULLOM'S MESSAGE.

A List of Recommendations to the Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, January 7.—The evening Journal's special from Springfield, Ill., says the vote for State officers having been concluded by the joint meeting of the Legislature. Gov. Cullom delivered his message. He compares the present condition of the State with its early development; congratulated it on its freedom from debt; credits this condition of affairs to the men who inaugurated the early financial policy of Illinois; speaks of the successful operation of its canal, of its system of international improvements; urges legislation to protect the people along the banks of the Illinois River from the effects of the Chicago sewerage. Alludes to the rapid development of the railroad interest; commends a railroad and warehouse commission; urges the erection of a State arsenal, and an appropriation of $150,000 for military purposes; recommends legislation to prevent the spread and introduction of infectious diseases among animals, and an amendment of the criminal code to cover the adulterations of food. He expresses satisfaction with the work of the Board of Health, and suggests a careful consideration, by the legislators of the question, of caring for the unfortunates in the State, without too greatly burdening the State.

Mississippi Improvements.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange to-day named Hon. John Hogan and George L. Wright, Esq., as a committee to go to Washington and remain there during the present session of Congress to represent the Exchange of St. Louis as favoring the report of the Mississippi River Commission. A petition signed by a number of the leading firms was presented to the Directory, asking that this action be taken. Messrs. Hogan and Wright will join Hon. W. L. Clardy, of St. Louis, and Hon. Randolph Gibson, of Louisiana, in using every legitimate means to secure an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi, under the plan proposed by the Commission. When it becomes necessary a representative committee of St. Louis merchants will be appointed to go to Washington and assist in securing the appropriation.

CHANGE OF TIME—VANDALIA LINE.

On and after
MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1881,

Express Passenger Trains of the VANDALIA LINE will leave and arrive at St. Louis Union Depot, DAILY, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS.
Leaves at 8:00 a. m.; arrives at 8:15 p. m.
LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
Leaves at 6:30 p. m.; arrives at 8:00 a. m.
PITTSBURG AND NEW YORK EXPRESS.
Leaves at 7:00 p. m.; arrives at 7:30 a. m.

Ticket offices, 100 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

E. A. FORD,
General Passenger Agent.
J. HILL, General Superintendent.

Murderers at Mass.

Father Burke, of the Cathedral, celebrated mass in the jail this morning. Erb and McQueen, the murderers, received the sacrament. Two other murderers—Kotovsky and Gordon—were also present.

BELLEVILLE.

The Riggins will case, which has attracted considerable attention of late, has been settled, the contestants agreeing to pay the costs between them.

The Belleville Nail Mills, which suspended work about a week ago for repairs, will resume work Monday. The mills at present employ about 250 men.

A meeting of the business men of the city will take place to-night for the purpose of organizing a society, to be known as the Jupiter Lodge of Belleville.

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C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Pro
HALE'S HONEY O
HAIR REVIVUM,
PIKE'S TOOTHACH
HILL'S HAIR AND
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SIMMO
KEEP V
Fire Sets, Coal
The LARGE